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Wash Post
May 19-20

NITRATE REPORTS FLATLY CONFLICT

Republicans Blame President for an Expenditure of About \$116,000,000.

DEBATED IN HOUSE FOR HOUR

Majority Recommends Steps to Stop Further Payments to the Air Nitrates Corporation.

Flat, conflicting majority and minority reports resulting from months of investigation by a special House committee of wartime expenditures on air nitrate projects by the government were debated for an hour in the House yesterday and then laid aside temporarily for other business.

The Republicans laid the blame for the nitrate program, entailing an expenditure of about \$116,000,000, at the door of President Wilson, with Bernard M. Baruch as the moving spirit of the great war-time project, although Representative Garrett, speaking for the minority, declared that the President acted on the suggestion of Secretary Baker and that both could assume responsibility without thought of apology.

Would Stop Payments.

Charging the Air Nitrates Corporation, builders of the Muscle Shoals plant, with failure to perform its contract, the majority recommended to Congress that no further sums be paid it on account, and that civil suits be instituted for recovery, and that the whole question of pay be threshed out in the Court of Claims.

After asking Congress to sell materials stored at the Toledo and Cincinnati plants and retain the Sheffield, Ala., plant, the committee recommended that the government lease the deserted village, built for officers at Sheffield, at a cost of \$12,000,000.

The principle recommendation by the majority related to the big Muscle Shoals plant, costing \$70,000,000. Being too valuable to scrap the majority recommended that it be leased and converted into a fertilizer plant for the sale of products direct to farmers, with the right of the government to take it over in time of threatened war. Further expenditures at Muscle Shoals were opposed.

Every Detail Discussed.

In the two reports, embracing 75,000 words, every detail of the nitrate program was discussed. Declaring that throughout the majority report "there run the threads of suggestions of sinister and unworthy motives" on the part of Frank S. Washburn, president of the building corporation, Mr. Garrett contended that Mr. Washburn and his associates, in appearing before the committee, "had all the bearings of gentlemen and good citizens." Answering "veiled attacks" on Mr. Baruch, Mr. Garrett said "he played a most important and praiseworthy part."

In the first of its findings the majority charged that the nitrate program cost the government \$116,194,974, that no nitrates were produced prior to the armistice and that it contributed nothing toward winning the war.

CONSUMERS HEAR SECRETARY OF WAR

League Members Told That U. S. Sets Example for Others.

America, the oldest country of freedom and liberty at the present time, is looked upon as an example by nations of Europe which have just secured the advantages enjoyed here for more than 150 years, Secretary of War Baker told members of the Consumers' League of the District of Columbia in an address at the organization's annual meeting in his residence, 3017 N street, yesterday.

"There has never been so much false political philosophy spread in the world as at present," said Secretary Baker. "Great populations of nations are sitting with folded hands smiling at themselves and rejoicing in the belief that they are free. Many forms of queer philosophies are springing up as a result.

Looked On as Exemplars.

"We, the oldest free people in the world today, although it sounds strange to say it, are being regarded as exemplars in the machinery which moves our institutions. We must search out the wrongs of our time, and secure by legislation as well as by popular recognition the necessary improvements for continuing the existence of an ideal form of government. The machinery is here. All it needs is to be used.

"With this situation on our hands, I am sorry to see the enactment daily of the greatest moral tragedy of the times. That is, labor doing less than its best. That some solution for this problem is about to be found I am confident. There must be a recognition of the dignity of labor and a recognition of the right of labor to participate in the problems affecting it. This gradually brings us to the eve of a very great development."

Favor Adoption of Bill.

A resolution was adopted urging prompt enactment of an effective federal law along the lines of the Kenyon-Kendrick-Anderson bill, as introduced in the Senate and House, removing stockyards from the control of the packers; making refrigerator cars and other special equipment part of the public carrier transportation system of the country, and assuring properly regulated live stock and other food markets open to producers and consumers.

Another resolution adopted directed attention to the fact that the present child labor and compulsory education law of the District is inadequate and lacks proper provision of enforcement. This resolution called for prompt enactment of the Curtis-Card child labor bill as now before Congress.

The league again indorsed the principle of the Saturday half holiday throughout the year.

Officers Elected.

Mrs. Edward P. Costigan was elected president, Mrs. Walter S. Ufford and Mrs. Louis D. Brandeis were elected vice presidents, Mrs. Henry S. Graves, treasurer; Miss Edith J. Goode, recording secretary, and Miss Jessie R. Haver, chairman of the legislative committee.

The following executive committee was selected: Mrs. Frances Axtell, Mrs. Newton D. Baker, Mrs. La Rue Brown, Miss Joan Cole, Miss Edith J. D. Goode, Miss Jessie R. Haver, Miss Pauline Goldmark, Judge William Hitz, Miss Gertrude Markey, Miss Clara Mortenson, Dr. Frank O'Hara, Mrs. Laura C. Williams and Clarence R. Wilson.

Mrs. Baker rendered vocal selections and Mrs. Florence Kelley, general secretary of the National Consumers' League, spoke on "Our New Duties in the New Day."

The meeting adjourned, subject to call next fall, to consider adoption of new amendments to the constitution and by-laws.

N.Y. Times, June 8, 1920.

BAKER HOLDS BACK REPORT ON BERGDOLL

Exonerates Gen. Harris in Draft Evader's Escape—Seeks Disciplinary Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The report of Major Gen. John L. Chamberlain, Inspector General of the army, upon the escape of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, draft evader, from his mother's home in Philadelphia has been made to Secretary of War Baker. The Secretary, in making this announcement today, said that, while the report contained nothing of already printed in the newspapers, it would not be made public until the possibility of prosecution of persons involved in the escape had been passed.

Again, this afternoon, Secretary Baker said that Major Gen. Peter C. Harris, Adjutant General of the army, was perfectly within his authority in granting Bergdoll a permit to go to Philadelphia to begin the search for the \$150,000 gold which the prisoner claimed he had secreted in the mountains near Hagerstown, Md.

As the evidence in the Inspector General's report involves "disciplinary action against several persons," according to Secretary Baker, the Department of Justice has been asked to review the testimony and see whether any civilians should be held liable to prosecution.

The Secretary's statement reads:

"The report of the Inspector General covering the investigation into the circumstances of the escape of general prisoner Grover Cleveland Bergdoll was submitted to me Saturday. It contains no details with regard to the escape which have not already been printed in the press of the country. The testimony taken by the Inspector General and the recommendations made by him involve disciplinary action against several persons, and the submission of the evidence to the prosecuting authorities of the Department of Justice, with a view to having that department determine whether it is sufficient to justify the prosecution of civilians."

"The testimony taken is, of course, all ex parte; some of it is not under oath, and persons affected by it have had no opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses. For this reason, and also in order not to embarrass any prosecution which may be instituted, the report will not be made public. When the possibility of further prosecution has passed the conclusions of the Inspector General, unless affected by subsequent developments, will be published."

Ansell and Bailey, former army officers, who are local counsel for Bergdoll, declined to comment upon the Secretary's statement. Their reward of \$3,500 for Bergdoll's capture and for information leading to his arrest is still standing.

THE EVENING STAR, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1920

PERSHING TO QUIT MILITARY SERVICE

In Letter to Secretary Baker Requests He Be Placed on Inactive List.

WILL BE AT NATION'S CALL

Talk in Washington of Presidential Aspirations—Rumor of Friction with March Denied.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—General John J. Pershing, late Commander of the American Expeditionary Forces, has asked Secretary of War Baker to put him on the inactive list. This became known when a letter from the General to the Secretary was made public this afternoon. The letter, which is dated June 7, follows:

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Referring to our conversation of a few days ago, I wish to say it has long been my desire to return to civil life. Throughout my military career, I have been very much occupied, and the assignments that have fallen to my lot during recent years have been more or less important.

It now appears that my duties are not likely to be of a character that will require more than a portion of my time. Under the circumstances, I feel that after the completion of work contemplated by the Army Reorganization act, I could relinquish military duties without detriment to the service, and thus be free to engage in something more active. Therefore, unless a situation should develop to justify my remaining, I contemplate taking the step indicated within the next few months.

Should the necessity arise in the time of crisis or otherwise I assure you, Mr. Secretary, that I shall stand ready to serve my country in the future as I have in the past.

With great respect and high esteem I remain,

Very sincerely,
JOHN J. PERSHING.

It should be made plain that General Pershing has not submitted his resignation from the army, but has expressed a desire to be placed on the inactive list, in other words, to be retired from active duty, subject to call to military duty in the case of an emergency or otherwise.

As soon as it became known that the ranking General of the armies had asked to be relieved from duty speculation arose as to whether he intended to put himself forward as a dark horse before the Republican convention at Chicago.

One story tonight had it that his trunks were ready and he intended to leave for Chicago tonight. This was flatly denied by a member of his personal staff, who said:

"The General has no intention of going to Chicago. It has not entered his head. He is certainly not going anywhere tomorrow. He has several definite engagements for tomorrow."

While the rumor of the buzzing of the Presidential bee steadily persisted, one theory that was largely accepted here was that after the army had been reconstructed along the lines of the new army reorganization bill, General Pershing would have little if anything to do compared with the great tasks of recent stirring years and merely wished to retire.

The War Department unqualifiedly denied that friction between General Payton C. Marsh, Chief of Staff of the army, had led to General Pershing's request. Theories that General Pershing was disappointed because he had not succeeded General Marsh as Chief of Staff were also denied.

General Pershing is in an admirable position to seek a place on the inactive list at this time. Under a special act recently passed by Congress he was made a General for life with the consequent permanent rank and pay. Had this act not been passed and he had sought retirement, he would have gone on the inactive list with only three-quarters pay.

The Army law provides that any officers who has been in active service for thirty years may ask for retirement with the consent of the President. Any officer who has been in active service for forty years may resign with or without the consent of the President. General Pershing has been in the army for thirty-eight years. The supposition is that he believes the President will readily give his consent for inactive duty when only two years are lacking before the time when he could leave without Presidential consent.

So far as any Presidential aspiration on General Pershing's part is concerned, he has never held he would be a candidate. Some months ago, in a speech to the Nebraska Society of Washington, he declared he was not a candidate, adding, however, that no man could refuse such a great honor if it were thrust upon him.

A "Pershing organization" was started in the General's behalf in the Middle West early in the year. But, due perhaps to the fact that General Pershing signified no intention to become a candidate, the organization practically went out of business. At least, nothing has been heard from it for some time.

Some of the few political observers left in Washington said tonight that this might be a psychological moment for General Pershing to come forward, or if not to present himself, at least to allow his name to be used on the floor at Chicago. They said that the apparent breach in the Republican Party caused by the opposite views of the Wood and Johnson wings might possibly be healed and that General Pershing might "stampede" the convention.

PERSHING TO RETIRE

Desires to Engage in More Active Work, He Writes Baker.

MOVE INTERESTS POLITICIANS

Announcement May Attract G. O. P. Delegates, Observers Say.

Secretary of War Expected to Reply Today Thanking General for His Distinguished Services to the Nation—Retirement Might Give Him Advantage in Leading "Dark Horses" for Nomination.

Gen. John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American expeditionary forces in France during the war, last night announced his intention of retiring from active duty in the United States army. He sent a letter to Secretary of War Baker in which he said it is his desire to engage in some line of work more active than that which at present is required of him, the supervision of the recently authorized reorganization of the army.

Gen. Pershing's decision to retire, announced soon after his return to Washington, after several days in Maine, caused great surprise. Although it had been known to Secretary Baker for several days, no announcement of the decision came from the War Department. Even after the word had gone around that Gen. Pershing had sent the letter to Mr. Baker the Secretary declined to do more than to acknowledge that he had received it. The text, he said, must come from Gen. Pershing.

Text of the Letter.

Here is the text of the letter:

Washington, June 7, 1920.

Dear Mr. Secretary: Referring to our conversation of a few days ago, I wish to say that it has long been my desire to return to civil life. Throughout my military career I have been very much occupied, and the assignments that have fallen to my lot during recent years have been more or less important.

It now appears that my duties are not likely to be of a character that will require more than a portion of my time. Under the circumstances I feel that after the completion of the work contemplated by the army reorganization act I could relinquish military duty without detriment to the service and thus be free to engage in something more active. Therefore, unless a situation should develop to justify my remaining, I contemplate taking the step indicated within the next few months.

Should the necessity arise in a time of crisis, or otherwise, I assure you, Mr. Secretary, that I shall stand ready to serve my country in the future as I have in the past.

With great respect and high esteem, I remain,

Very sincerely,

JOHN J. PERSHING.

To the Hon. Newton D. Baker,

Secretary of War.

Secretary Baker will reply today, tendering the thanks of the War Department for Gen. Pershing's distinguished services to the nation and assuring him there is no objection to his being relieved from active duty.

Politicians Are Surprised.

News of Gen. Pershing's announcement immediately gave rise to speculation as to whether it was prompted by a desire on the part of his friends definitely to enter him in the race for the Republican presidential nomination.

Just at this time, when the Chicago delegates are apparently in a muddle as to the nominee, the statement that the general intended to retire might serve to attract attention to him in such a way that he would have some advantage in the convention as a dark horse, politicians say.

As the general left his office after making public his letter to Secretary Baker a newspaper man asked him: "What do you contemplate after retirement, general?"

"I have several things in mind," he replied. "Of what nature, business or political?" he was asked further.

"I would rather not say just now, as my plans are not fully matured," said the former commander-in-chief.

Would Accept Nomination.

Practical politicians still remaining in Washington saw in the general's action and the wording of his letter to Secretary Baker a bid for the presidential nomination. They recalled that he declared several weeks ago that he would be glad to accept the nomination if tendered him.

This is the paragraph in the general's letter which attracted the attention of the politicians:

"Throughout my military career I have been very much occupied, and the assignments that have fallen to my lot during recent years have been more or less important.

"Should the necessity arise in a time of crisis or otherwise, I assure you, Mr. Secretary, that I shall stand ready to serve my country in the future as I have in the past."

As indicated in his letter, Gen. Pershing already had discussed his intentions with the Secretary of War. The War Department understands that he desires merely to be relieved from active duty. The act of Congress making him a full general for life gives him the right to remain on the active list or retire to inactive duty. His salary and allowances continue in either event.

Officers of the general staff say that while there are references in Gen. Pershing's letter to retirement to "civil life," he does not intend to leave the army and that his intentions are so understood throughout the military establishment.

Gen. Pershing is chairman of the committees provided for in the army reorganization bill for the classification of the officers of the army and for filling the ranks of the officers under the reorganization. That is a work which can be done within two or three months, it is stated.

The other work referred to by Gen. Pershing relates to the preparation of the records of the war in Europe so far as the American expeditionary forces are concerned. For that purpose Gen. Pershing was given a suite of offices in the old General Land Office building here, and the compilation and classification of these records is well on the way to completion.

Before making public his letter to Secretary Baker, Gen. Pershing conferred with Senator Warren, Republican, of Wyoming, his father-in-law. While no statement was available as to what was discussed at the conference, it is believed the general's retirement from active duty and his entry into the presidential contest was the subject of the conference.

The indications of a possible deadlock at Chicago, it is suggested, probably was the moving factor in the

Wash Post July 9/20

3

Outranked by Gen. March.

Gen. Pershing's embarrassing position in the military establishment was another explanation suggested for his retirement. Gen. Pershing is the only permanent full general in the army, while Gen. March is a general during the "emergency."

What has naturally hurt the friends of Gen. Pershing is that Gen. March has been enabled, by the fact that he is the chief of staff, to be in

practice the superior officer of Gen. Pershing, although Gen. Pershing, under the act of Congress, is the highest officer in the army.

On a field of review, for example, Gen. Pershing would have a subordinate place to that of Gen. March, and generally all of the communications of Gen. Pershing pass through the hands of Gen. March.

Gen. Pershing's practical "demotion" has been obvious everywhere, although he has made no outward complaint.

BAKER ORDERED SHIP DELAYED.

Secretary of War Defends Congressional Trip to the Orient.

Secretary of War Baker yesterday assumed full responsibility for delaying for 24 hours the sailing of the army transport Great Northern from San Francisco to accommodate members of the congressional party going on a junket to the Orient who wanted to be "in at the finish" of the Democratic national convention.

The Great Northern was scheduled to sail Monday morning. Prior to that time, Secretary Baker said, he received a telegram from Senator Harris, of Georgia, requesting that it be held over until Monday afternoon. A number of members of the party, the senator's telegram stated, had not finished "some matters."

The Secretary presumed the "some matters" to be the Democratic conclave and ordered the sailing of the transport delayed until Tuesday. Mr. Baker could not understand why the newspapers were "making so much" of the trip. He thought members of Congress could not spend their idle time in any better way than in an investigation of conditions in Hawaii and the Philippines.

"Then why so much mystery about the list of those making up the congressional party?" asked a reporter. Secretary Baker replied that "for the life of him" he could not understand it. He did not have a list, he said, but Brig. Gen. Hines, head of the transport service, had a report of reservations made for the party.

The Secretary saw no objection to making public the official list, but thought, in view of the publicity given to the party's plans, it should not be given out until Gen. Hines was certain of its accuracy.

DENIES CROWDER IS FIGHTING WOOD

Baker Says Judge Advocate General Is in Chicago Chaperoning Cuban Visitors.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, June 10.—In connection with published reports that Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the army, is in Chicago working against Gen. Wood's candidacy, Secretary Baker to-day said:

"Gen. Crowder's presence in Chicago is easily explained. When he went to Cuba at the invitation of the Cuban President to revise the election laws, Gen. Crowder invited several Cuban gentlemen to come to the United States and visit the Republican and Democratic National Conventions.

"Since the Army Reorganization Act requires the Judge Advocate General to do certain specific things, about which he must confer with his Judge Advocates, I ordered him to Chicago to hold conferences with his subordinates there, so that he might incidentally act as a guide for the Cuban visitors."

Asked whether Gen. Crowder also would chaperon the Cubans during the Democratic Convention, Mr. Baker said he would be glad to have him do so, but would not feel justified in ordering the General to San Francisco solely for that purpose. If any military duty should develop requiring the presence of the Judge Advocate General in San Francisco during the Democratic Convention, Mr. Baker indicated he would order Gen. Crowder there.

THE WASHINGTON POST: TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1920.

JUNKET DELAY DUE TO BAKER

Wash Herald
Held Transport in Frisco on
Request of Senator Har-

ris of Georgia.

July 9/20
The delay in sailing of the army transport Great Northern—argosy of the Congressional Oriental junketeers—at a cost of \$5,000 to the United States government, was ordered personally by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, according to the announcement made yesterday by Mr. Baker.

His action was taken at the request of Senator William J. Harris, of Georgia, a member of the Oriental pleasure seekers, who notified the Secretary of War that if the original sailing date, Monday, was adhered to many members of the party, who were in attendance at the Democratic national convention, would have to make a choice between their duties at the convention and the abandonment of their summer holiday.

Personally the Secretary of War sees nothing wrong in the trip which the members of Congress are taking. He says it is a fine way of spending the summer.

"I think it highly important that members of Congress should visit our possession in the Pacific. They will doubtless be able to learn many things of benefit to them and the country in Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines," he said.

(Public Ledger Service.)



New and charming camera study of Betty Baker, daughter of the Secretary of War, who is noted in Washington for her talent as a dancer.

Copyright, Harris & Ewing.

BAKER REFUSES ARMORY ACTION

Secretary of War in Letter to Senator Walsh Says
Arsenals Unable to Compete With Industries—
Declares He Will Not Recommend Further Legis-
lation

Springfield Republican
June 30

From Our Special Reporter

Washington, June 29—Secretary Baker of the war department, in a letter received at the office of Senator Walsh of Massachusetts to-day, declares that he knows of no recommendations for further legislation which he cares to recommend at this time to make the government arsenals still further available for peace-time work for other government departments.

Reply to Walsh's Letter

The letter was in reply to one sent him some weeks ago by Senator Walsh urging that the secretary take steps to bring about a greater use of the arsenal facilities so that the employees in the arsenals need not be laid off.

Secretary Baker's letter follows:—
"Your letter in reference to utilization of surplus manufacturing facilities in permanent arsenals has been received and given extended consideration. The arsenals have certain advantages in regard to cost of production, but they also operate under disadvantages which are considerable, so far as cost is concerned. These government establishments do not pay taxes or interest on investment, but they do pay as a rule the same wages for shorter hours of work and they also pay annually for 30 days' leave and seven holidays to all employees who have served one year. Both of these items normally increase the cost of production as compared to commercial manufacture and the percentage is very considerable. On an equal footing, as regards quantity I believe that the arsenals can produce those munitions for which they were established as cheaply as can be done by private manufacture. The experiences of the arsenal orders branch during the past year indicate that there are certain classes of other work which can also be done economically, when compared with outside costs, although, of course, it has sometimes happened that the outside bids were high because the work was not desired.

Arsenals Can't Compete

"In articles for which the arsenals are not especially equipped and which are commercially produced continuously by plants especially provided for this purpose and with personnel especially experienced, it is not thought that the arsenals would be able to compete successfully.

"Your information to the effect that the military charges are not separated from industrial charges in computing cost is, in general, not correct, as the arsenals have a cost accounting system which provides for this separation and which is in general carried out. There are, of course, instances where the division between the two is very difficult to determine and where resulting difference of opinion exists. I have no doubt there are also occasional instances where, due to lack of appropriations for military purposes and the difficulty mentioned above of determining the dividing line, the overhead charges against the shop has been somewhat more than it ought to be. On the other hand, there are a number of items which are properly included in the cost which heretofore have not been charged in the cost of production at arsenals because of being carried in separate appropriations from those for manufacture. On the whole, my best information is to the effect that the costs, as now computed are, if at all, on the side of be-

ing too low. However, this question is now being given exhaustive study, both at Watertown arsenal and at Rock Island arsenal, by expert civilian accountants of two of the largest firms in the country, and if their reports indicate any changes should be made they will be applied.

"Certain legislation passed at the last session of Congress has placed the arsenals on an equal footing with commercial concerns in regard to the life of appropriations and has otherwise improved the competitive situation. I am not now cognizant of any additional legislation that I care to recommend."

Springfield Rep., June 30/20

Complete Army School Course

Washington, June 29—Members of the first class to complete the course in the army general staff college since the war, received their diplomas from Secretary Baker to-day at the annual commencement exercises. Addresses were made by Mr Baker and Gen Pershing.



Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, and children.
A portrait recently completed.

Sunday Star July 11, 1920

THE EVENING STAR, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1920.

SECRETARY BAKER AND ARMY OFFICERS JOIN WITH
FRENCH OFFICIALS IN OBSERVING BASTILE DAY



Representatives of the United States government paid tribute to the French yesterday—Bastile day—by flying the tri-color over the White House and decorating graves of the French dead at Arlington cemetery. This photograph shows Secretary of War Baker making an address after having placed flowers on the grave of Henri Coquelet.



THE CONVOY ASCENDING THE VIRGINIA HILLS ON THE FIRST LAP OF ITS 3,690-MILE JOURNEY

Army Motors On Way Across Continent Via the Bankhead Highway

STARTING from the zero milestone in Washington, an Army motor convoy on June 14 began a journey of 3,690 miles over the Bankhead highway to San Diego, California.

The purposes of the trip, as set forth by Brig.-Gen. C. B. Drake, chief of the Motor Transport Corps, are "to assist in the development of a system of national highways by bringing before the public in an educational way the necessity for such a system; to provide extended field service in connection with the training of officers and men in motor transportation; to recruit personnel for the various branches of the army; to secure data on road conditions throughout the territory in the immediate vicinity of the highway along which the convoy will operate; and to secure data relative to the operation and maintenance of motor vehicles."

The zero milestone, from which the start was made, and whose origination and authorization is described elsewhere in this issue, is located on the District of Columbia meridian north of the Ellipse and immediately back of the White House, where appropriate ceremonies were held preceding the convoy's departure. Speeches were made by Sec-

retary of War Newton D. Baker, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, Secretary of Commerce Joshua W. Alexander, Col. Bennehan Cameron, presi-

dent of the Bankhead Highway Association, Comptroller of the Currency John Skelton Williams, and Governor W. P. G. Harding, of the Federal Reserve Board.

Two months were given to flying, but now that flying was only indulged in by the few, good roads for this generation at least were an economic necessity.

Secretary Alexander said that no one could question the propriety of spending money on roads; that they were necessary to the development of the commerce and agriculture of the nation. He said he hoped soon that the United States would have a chain of national highways and that every dollar expended for this purpose would bring a large return.

Governor Harding gave a brief sketch of the development of the good roads movement and characterized the late Senator Bankhead as the father of the good roads movement in the United States.

Lieut. Col. John Franklin will be the expeditionary commander of the convoy, which will include 32 officers, and 160 men, who will travel in 50 trucks and automobiles; the trucks being principally of 1½-ton capacity and equipped with pneumatic tires.

J. A. Rountree of Birmingham, Ala., secretary of the Bankhead National Highway Association, is to make the trip as field representative and will have charge of publicity, reception of the convoy at night controls, and all welfare work in connection with the entertainment of the troops.

The convoy will travel at the rate of only 40 to 65 miles a day and is expected to arrive in San Diego, Cal., the Pacific Coast terminus of the Bankhead highway, September 15. The convoy will then continue its journey to Los Angeles, where the equipment is to be distributed.



SECRETARY BAKER SPEAKING BESIDE THE ZERO MILESTONE



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dent of the Bankhead Highway Association, Comptroller of the Currency John Skelton Williams, and Governor W. P. G. Harding, of the Federal Reserve Board.

Two wreaths were given to Col. Franklin to deliver to Governor Stephens of California at San Diego on his arrival there. One was presented by Secretary Baker, and the other by Mrs. A. G. Lund. Mrs. Lund is a daughter of the late Senator Bankhead, and her presence at the starting ceremonies added a touch of sentiment to the occasion that was felt by all present who were acquainted with the lifetime hopes and ambitions of her distinguished father.

Secretary Baker spoke of the part the motor transport played in the recent world war and indicated that it was good roads and motor trucks which made it possible for the French to defeat the Germans at Verdun, the greatest battle ever fought.

Secretary Daniels commented on the fact that even in the Army "launching" it seemed as if the Navy must take some part. He said that in the past he had been skeptical about the wisdom of spending so much money on good roads, because it would not be long before everyone

(Continued on page 36)



SECRETARY BAKER SPEAKING BESIDE THE ZERO MILESTONE

D for the life of the car.
attachments or
or adjustments.

ed Sparko-Gaps

and savings in gas from

what they will do to your
of anything making your
troubles and saving even

on is the most difficult to con-
om these exasperating troubles
NCH AIRPLANES.

BY MOTORISTS

Recommends Them
resident North American Securi-
ton, Mass., says: "I have been
with the greatest success.
arying conditions of roads, traf-
iven me more downright satis-
chments combined. I unhesitat-
e to anyone who wishes to get
ck-up."

ment in a Cadillac
ngton Ave., Irvington, N. J. says:
gaps in an eight cylinder Cadillac
Will you send me 4 sets (2 for 6
rs.)"

37% of Gasoline
Street, Newark, N. J., in a letter
to state that they show a saving of

at Difference at Once
Ave., Jersey City, N. J., writes:

widened and deepened the old trails to the west. Notwithstanding all the difficulties, surprisingly long journeys were made; for example, into Kentucky or Tennessee, 500 miles west of Staunton, Va., entirely by "packs," before vehicle transportation had become possible over such long distances. But facilities for communication were much increased, particularly along the seaboard, many stage-lines and post-routes having been established during those years.

The vehicle of the Revolutionary period was some advance over that of the Braddock and Forbes campaigns, in that its designs had begun to be influenced by adaptation for this overland movement. Besides being a utility wagon, it had been called upon to supply shelter for the travelers, who in the military expeditions made their camps mostly in tents or barracks. Now, for the first time, the ends were slightly turned up, and the bottom built lower; instead of the open tops, which served well enough for farm use, light framework was placed on top, and covered in round or oval fashion. This is the genesis of the prairie schooner—the utility wagon of the eastern farm, made into a long-distance traveling vehicle—railroad coach, freight-car and crude "Pullman" all in one.

Fought Along the Seaboard

Whereas the French and Indian War had been carried on mostly in the interior, the Revolution was fought mainly along the seaboard, crossing several times the eastern sections of the routes traveled by the Braddock and Forbes expeditions, but not following them any considerable distance inland. Had the continental armies been able to use the dark gorges and fastnesses of the Blue Ridge and Alleghanies as rallying places, they would have been safe from any European power of that period. But—without ships—they were obliged to defend seaports, keep the enemy from penetrating very far into the interior, take and keep possession of open country; and be able to enter into manoeuvres heretofore unpracticed on this side of the Atlantic.

To facilitate these important ends, and partially offset the advantages which the British had in their ships, filled with provisions from overseas, and easily used as places of refuge after reverses on land, it was necessary to organize a wagon service, very much like that employed in the Braddock and Forbes expeditions. Once again, Lancaster, Chester, Berks, Northampton,



A TYPE OF TRANSPORTATION UNCHANGED SINCE COLONIAL DAYS

Cumberland and York counties in Pennsylvania, were called upon to supply vehicles, horses and drivers in greater numbers than could be had from any other part of the colonies. Their chief duties were to bring provisions from the back country, and transport ammunition from place to place as needed by the army. Many times they carried the wounded from camps or battlefields to their homes or elsewhere, when nothing else could have rescued them from something worse than quick death in action.

The wagoners who served in the French and Indian wars were well represented in the Revolutionary armies, the most famous of them all being Brig.-Gen. Daniel Morgan who, within a week after receiving news of the battle of Bunker Hill, raised a company of riflemen from adjacent sections of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, marched them all the way to Boston and offered their services to Washington. Morgan afterward led the advance division of

Arnold's expedition through the Maine wilderness to Quebec, and rendered immense service at the battle of Saratoga. Later in the war he served under Gen. Greene in the southern campaign, and was largely responsible for the victory of the colonial forces at Cowpens.

No wagon transportation comparable with that of Pennsylvania existed in New England before the Revolution, largely because its seacoast and rivers were used more than the primitive highways for travel and commerce; and there was very little demand for vehicles to make long journeys over mountain ranges. The New England colonies were, however, well supplied with ox-carts, many of which were pressed into service during this period, though they were too slow to serve the requirements of moving armies. One advantage was that in emergencies the animals could be used for meat.

Provisions Moved With Ox-Carts

During the early summer of 1775, the citizens of Farmington, Conn., (just west of Hartford) loaded a string of ox-carts with provisions, salt and other necessities for the continental army. In from 9 to 10 days, these covered the 110 miles to Boston; and many others came in from the nearer districts. Pennsylvania wagons and horses of that period could have made these journeys in about a third of the time; and proved indispensable later in the war. The 50 cannon brought by Gen. Knox from Ticonderoga to Boston in the winter of 1775-76 were dragged on ox-sleds through the snow, without being once placed on wheels.

Beginning at Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775, and followed by Bunker Hill, less than a month later, the Revolutionary conflicts were carried on in New England, on Long Island and in the Hudson valley until the fall of 1776.

But after the loss of Fort Washington and Fort Lee, on opposite sides of the lower Hudson river, Washington transferred his activities across New Jersey, breaking down bridges and destroying provisions likely to be useful to the British forces in pursuit. On Christmas eve (1776) he recrossed the Delaware and surprised the Hessian camps at Trenton, winning a victory which heartened the colonists, and perhaps even saved them from giving up the struggle before another spring. Within a few days Robert Morris, the Philadelphia banker, raised

(Continued on page 36)



From a painting in the Historical Society of Penna., Philadelphia

TYPICAL VEHICLE OF THE "WESTWARD MOVEMENT"

The general utility wagon of Pennsylvania, covered for protection from the elements, and drawn by 4 horses to surmount the grades of the Blue Ridge and Alleghanies

ARTICLE X PEACE BASIS, SAYS BAKER

Secretary Declares Wilson Went to War to Win League to Save World.

TROOPS INSPIRED BY AIM

Address at Columbus Defends Guaranty Principle—Believes War May Be Averted.

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 17.—Formal announcement of his purpose to discuss during the presidential campaign "some of the objections" which have been urged against American participation in the league of nations was made today by Secretary Baker of the War Department, speaking before the Ohio State democratic convention.

"When the suggestions based on partisan feeling have been swept aside," Mr. Baker said, "there remain but two or three points which really deserve serious consideration. The most important of these is that which is addressed to Article X of the covenant, which article, the President has said, is the heart of the whole matter."

Holds Article X Essential.

"Since Senator Lodge and Senator Harding have both repudiated the Lodge reservations, for which they both voted, it does not seem likely that these particular reservations will figure in the campaign except as illustrations of the tactics used to defeat ratification of the treaty."

Asserting that the whole question hinged upon Article X, Mr. Baker discussed that section of the covenant, saying that he did not believe that there could be any league or peace or disarmament without "the equivalent of Article X in the covenant accepted as a common principle and obligation by all nations of the earth."

"Those who criticize Article X," he said, "misread into it some sort of fear that it places the military power of the United States at the disposal of the council of nations and will require American armies to be sent overseas to enforce guarantees of Article X without consent of the American people, but there is nothing whatever in the covenant which seeks to change the power given by the Constitution to Congress alone to declare war."

Effective by Moral Power.

"While it might well be that in the early stages of the operation of so great a principle it might be necessary for the great powers to show the sincerity of their adherence to it by actually enforcing it, any such occasion, so far as the United States is concerned, would have to be addressed to the sound wisdom of Congress. Meanwhile, the league, without congressional action, would be able in all human likelihood to make the guarantee effective by mere weight of its moral and economic power."

Without Article X, Mr. Baker said, "the league is vain," while with it "the league becomes a great, modern, civilized agency," working to bring the world into "just relationship."

"This is the article of the covenant which it is said needs to be Americanized," Mr. Baker said. "It is American. We invented it and applied it among ourselves; we fought for it as the cardinal principle at issue in the world war; our President formulated it and forced its acceptance; its principle and its purpose are thoroughly American."

League Wilson's War Object.

"President Wilson was true to the best thought of the highest minds in history when he proclaimed the league of nations as the great object of war, but he was especially true to the traditions of America in the adoption of that position. From the date of the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine until now, American Presidents and Secretaries of State have declared the policy of America to be in favor of international arrangements for the preservation of peace.

"On January 8, 1918, after we had gone into the war, the President addressed a joint session of the Congress on the conditions of peace, and enumerated what he then regarded as the fourteen essential conditions to a just termination of the war. The fourteenth of those points was a general association of nations must be formed, under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and political integrity to great and small States alike."

Basis of America's Aim.

"The President's program has, therefore, been consistently followed from its first announcement; has repeatedly been announced to the people of the United States, and in the frankest and most conclusive way stated to the Congress of the United States as the very basis of the whole participation of America, both in the war and in the peace to be concluded at its end."

"I can well believe that on the fields of France many an American boy, lying torn and dying, has asked himself, 'Is it worth while?' and has smiled as he died, thinking of the future his sacrifice was helping to build, a finer, freer future, free from the waste and want, the hatred and the killing of war. It was the great inspiration of America that when peace came it should be assured and protected by a league of nations, and the issue of this campaign is whether that inspiration shall be realized."

Reverting again to Article X, the Secretary said:

Defends Guaranty Principle.

"It provides that the members of the league undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all the members of the league. As a matter of fact, the principle of such guarantees of territorial and political integrity is entirely familiar in the practice of nations. To cite only a few modern instances: In 1905 Great Britain and Japan, by treaty of alliance, guaranteed the preservation of the common interest of all powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese empire. In 1907, by treaty, the governments of Japan and France agreed to respect 'the independence and integrity of China.' In the same year Russia and Japan, by treaty, recognized the independence and territorial integrity of the empire of China. In the so-called Root-Takahira agreement, our own government became a party with Japan in an agreement to preserve the common interest of all powers in China by supporting by all pacific means at their disposal the independence and integrity of China."

When the next war might come "depends in large measure upon us and our action in this campaign," Mr. Baker said.

Action May Avert War.

"If we make it the business of statesmen to avert war and equip them with agencies whereby war may be averted it may never come," he added.

While Americans spoke of themselves as a peaceful people, Mr. Baker aid, "Our own history shows that we have not been able to preserve our own peace, much less that of the world, by the old agencies which were

much more promising than Senator Harding's plan of holding up a pious hand and asking everybody to be good." During the 145 years since the beginning of the American revolution, he said, the United States had been engaged in civil or foreign wars for about thirty-seven years.

"If these episodes in our history be counted as war in which the public military power was necessary to be exerted, thus bringing into account minor wars and serious domestic disturbances, we find that out of 145 years of our national existence only 45 have been years of peace and 100 have been years of military exertion," he added, "The history of all great civilized powers parallels our own."

"If we do not go into the league of nations, we must continue to arm," the War Secretary declared. "If we

are to play a lone hand it must be a strong hand. We will be but one competitor in a universal race for armed supremacy; civilization will impoverish itself preparing for its own destruction."

Address by the
Honorable Newton D. Baker
Secretary of War
at the
Graduating Exercises
of the
General Staff College
Washington, D. C.

June 29, 1920

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General McAndrew, gentlemen of the faculty, and of the student body: Somebody said to me, or of me, in my presence some weeks ago, that I am the President of the largest university in the world. He had reference to the fact that more than 105,000 enlisted men in the Army are at present pursuing some form of academic or vocational education, which, of course, does make the largest student body under any one general organization.

I have had two or three opportunities to address classes in various stages of educational activities of that university. Today I address the graduating class in the highest postgraduate department, so I am really in cap and gown addressing the postgraduate students in the greatest university in the world. As I do so, I am tempted to make some admissions about myself, because they seem to illustrate, perhaps, the task that lies before us all.

I became Secretary of War about five years ago. I think I was not less well informed than the average man in civil life about the Army, and yet when I think back to my state of mind at that time, I am driven to wonder how many people in the United States feel now, as I felt then; how many have as little knowledge about the Army and its impulses, its performances and its real mission, as I had at that time. For in-

stance, I had an idea that all Army officers belonged to a class which had as its chief purpose in life the bringing about of active military operations because they offered the only opportunity they could have for the exercise of their talents. I don't think I ever did the Army the injustice of feeling that its officers wanted to have a war so that they might get promotion, but I had the erroneous feeling that after spending years in fitting themselves to perform expertly a particular task, they would want to see the machine work, and, therefore, that the militarist viewpoint was the one we could expect the professional soldier to assume. I also had an idea that the distinctions of rank and station in the Army were essentially undemocratic and that the great gulf which lay between the officer and the enlisted man was held to impute a certain social superiority to those in the upper rank which was antagonistic, to say the least, to a theoretical democratic society.

I make these admissions without any particular humiliation of spirit, but I make them for your benefit because I suspect that there are still people in the United States who have such notions about the Army, and it is very important for us to know whether there are or not.

Five years of very intimate association with Army officers have taught me the fallacy of these beliefs and opinions. Having associated on most intimate terms with officers of the Army, from

the highest through the whole official list, I can say, and am happy to say, that I have never yet met an officer who either wished to be at war or wanted war. I think all officers I have seen have believed that it was the duty of the officer to be, in Stephen Decatur's phrase, ready for any duty which his country might summon him to perform. They all want to go and serve if there is a war and they all believe that if we are going to have any Army at all, it should be an efficient Army and an Army in which efficiency is the key to success.

The popular belief persists, and I have sought to see whether it has any historical justification. From the history of armies and of the military establishment in the United States, it can be said without fear of any sort of contradiction that there is no instance in the history of America in which our political life has been affected by military opinion against the interests of a just peace. From the beginning of our history until now, there has never been a time when the Army brought any pressure, created any agitation or was itself in favor of a policy of military aggression on the part of the United States. No war in our history was caused or stimulated or urged by either of the great military services.

It is exceedingly important that the public mind should be set right upon that subject. You as the senior officers of the Army, the men who have had the

advantage of this postgraduate course and who are to go out with the highest certificate of proficiency which it is within the power of the Army to give to its sons, have a certain duty in your relations with the civilian population of the United States in making clear these facts, so well known to you that they go without saying.

On the subject of the caste system, too, the facts are important. Here and there an inexperienced (and usually very young) officer regards himself as a somewhat superior being to those who do not have official designation in the Army, by reason of his being on the upper side of the gulf; but I have also found that the older and wiser, and more seasoned judgment almost universally held by officers in the Army, is that the separation between the enlisted man and officer, wise as it is for disciplinary purposes, is not necessarily an imputation of social superiority, but is an established system of subordination in the interest of the efficiency of the machine. It is, of course, highly important that the country should get a correct notion of what discipline means, its purpose, the object served by the system of co-ordination and subordination in an army; and that it exists in order that the Army shall be ready in the hour of trial to act with decision, with unity of assent and of purpose. When this matter is understood, the Army will be more justly judged and more affectionately held by the people.

Discipline will be seen to be merely the basis of efficient co-ordination.

As a matter of fact the test of any civilization is its capacity for co-ordinated activity. The wild tribes and the untutored peoples demonstrate their lack of civilization not necessarily by barbaric tastes, for some of them have developed senses for the arts; not necessarily by their lack of progress in scientific inquiry and invention, because now and then a savage makes an invention which contributes greatly to the amelioration of the conditions of life. The test of civilization is always *how far and how effectively can its constituent members co-operate with one another in the common interest*, especially where it requires an abatement of individual or personal rights or privileges.

If this is a definition of civilization, then a successful democracy, by necessary deduction, is a society in which co-ordinations and subordinations are automatically effected, and where they are complete, spontaneous, recognized, and, though resting on consent, are *accepted*.

If we apply that definition to the Army, we find that the Army, perhaps more than any other agency, co-ordinates all of its elements. It has the immense advantage of a single objective, its constituent members co-operate; its co-ordinations and subordinations are adequate to its end, which is always the common good. Therefore we have in the Army a type of democratic organization which, because of the circum-

stances under which it is formed and the singleness of its purpose, always has an opportunity to be a complete and persuasive example of the efficiency of democracy actually organized and actually working.

I should like to have the public understand that I have come to a realization of this and I am speaking as a civilian. It is a great source of joy and happiness to me to feel as I now do about the Army, and when I go into private life, I shall carry recollections of the Army, of its principles, of its purpose, of its methods, of its prospects and of its patriotism, and, above all, of its loyalty, which I shall delight to spread among my civilian associates as I walk the paths of private life, in the hope that, in some measure at least, my experience will give weight to my statements when I try to make the public see the Army as I have learned to see it. I shall need your help in doing that.

I now have something to say to you of a somewhat more general character. The Army officer is not merely an artisan at a particular technical trade. He is a citizen who is making the Army his career. The abstention of army officers from actual political contact and partisan political activities sometimes creates the impression, at least to some extent, that the Army officer is "uncitizenized" by being a soldier. I think perhaps the soldier himself, at times, gets a somewhat false attitude towards the fundamentals of political society. The

soldier is a citizen with a very high calling and, therefore, he is interested not necessarily in the cries of political faction and the agitations of partisan contests, but in the things that go to make a permanent political policy and adapt our institutions to the civilization which he may be called upon to defend and which, in the last analysis, rests upon his willingness to serve. So I venture to throw out to you this observation in regard to the present state of the world: On all hands we hear people say we are in a new age. Many people are crying, it seems to me rather vainly, for a readjustment of the world. They say they want the world to get back to normal, they want it to get back into the old groove. They have been jostled out of their habits and their composure is disturbed by the fact that new, unexpected, unanticipated, and to them inexplicable phenomena are seen everywhere in the political and social organization of mankind. They want the world to readjust itself for their convenience. The fact is, the world is not going to readjust itself. We are going to readjust ourselves to the world. That is the only readjustment which can take place. The year 1914 separates the old era from the new era as widely and completely as the interstellar spaces separate our planet from the fixed stars. Some people say we do not like a new world, we do not like the new order, but yet I think that we, the people of the United States, made the new order. It is our child. If we disown the new

age, we disown the creature of our own producing.

Let me illustrate to you what I mean. A hundred years ago the world was divided into nations great or small, and the nations were divided into communities of one sort and another, each more or less sufficient unto itself. The farmers who surrounded the cities produced the things that the city people ate, and the weavers who lived in the city clothed the farmers. There was an isolation, completeness, and self-sufficiency about each of those little communities. They knew very little relationship to, and almost no dependence upon, any central tie which bound them together into a national group. The society of Russia—I am not speaking now of Bolshevik Russia—the farmers of Russia lived an independent life, not, it is true, so comfortably, or enjoying the industrial and commercial benefits and comforts which *we* have, but they lived a life more or less complete in itself, both economically and socially. They were tied to the Russian empire only by a sort of deification of the Czar as the "Little Father," as the spiritual head, and in some remote and little understood way, the political leader of the Russian people, but they knew little about the Czar and cared less, except sentimentally.

That was the condition of the world generally. Then we Americans built railroads. At the beginning of our history we had a continent here with no

substantial tie between its different sections, so we said: "We must span this continent," and we threaded it with railroads, thus making its sections interdependent rather than independent.

Now if you were to imagine the worst catastrophe that could happen to the people of the United States, you would not imagine the ceasing to function of all the governmental agencies, because if every one connected with the Government would stop work at one time we would have the inconvenience, it is true, of not getting our mail and not being able to pay our taxes, and we might see United States marshals standing around with their pockets full of writs sworn out by persons bringing suits, but such inconveniences would not be felt to the extent we should feel the consequences which would result if the railroads of the United States discontinued operating. If the railroads were to stop at twelve o'clock tonight, and remain unoperated for a few days, the country would starve. There would be death and destruction throughout the whole industrial fabric which has been built up in the United States. It must be remembered that we built our civilization not only for ourselves but for the rest of the world as well. We invented railroads, laying the rails first in our mines, perhaps. We put sails on cars so that the wind moved them along. Then mules and horses were used to pull the cars; then windlasses, then man power was used, almost as it is used in the modern hand-car. Finally came the

steam engine. It was no longer a novelty, and as time went on it became an essential characteristic of our industrial civilization. Our example brought the same thing about in England, Germany, France, and all the civilized countries of the world, so that they now have the same sort of civilization we have.

We went further than the railroad and invented the electric telegraph, the electric telephone. We created what Lowell named, in one of his essays, the common nervous system of mankind, so that information I have at this minute, if it be desired, can be spread all round the globe in five minutes by turning it over to some wireless station and having it sent out.

Thus we gave a cosmic penetration to ideas that made a local community no longer sufficient to itself, with its local ideas, its local activities, its local affiliations and affections. We made all mankind take heed of penetrating ideas, and we regulated life by universal ideals and common standards.

I might illustrate further by other things of the same sort. We, in this country, have built up an industrial civilization. There are vast numbers of products made in this country the essential ingredients of which come from other parts of the world. There is one kind of steel for instance which cannot be made in the United States unless people go to South America,

climb the Andes with llamas and bring a particular ingredient back with them. This steel (a high-speed tool steel) cannot be made without this ingredient. So it is with our complicated industrial life. Products must be obtained from all over the world in order that this article or that article may be manufactured or turned out. We have built up an agricultural civilization which depends on potash. We cannot get potash, except from Germany. We must, therefore, obtain products from every corner of the world if we are to continue the kind of civilization we have decided we want. This we have taught the world, so that no country can now be regarded as wholly independent of its sister nations. They are all tied together by what the scientists would call lines of economic force. They are tied together by lines of necessity and common interest. There is a common industrial interest and a common industrial fate for mankind the world over. Politically we have done the same thing. We have set up on this continent an experiment in democracy. Those who did not laugh, shivered when we did it. Doubters were everywhere! How could such a many-headed government, a government headed by a whole people, last; how could they ever succeed in running a government that was in their own interest? We demonstrated democracy and we made it not only minister to the happiness and opportunity of mankind, but we made it a military success.

You gentlemen quite recently carried the torch of democracy across the Atlantic and planted it on the frontier between France and Germany, as a symbol not only of its ministry to happiness and opportunity, but as a manifestation of its virility and vigor and its ability to take care of itself in any contest that force might wage against it.

We said to all mankind, "Do what we have done! Set up the kind of government we have set up! What is the use of this tawdry business of kings and potentates? To use a phrase of Dickens, 'chuck them out of the window.' Be free, co-ordinate, get together, act for democracy." In the countries who could not do it, we said to their people, "Come over to us and partake of our freedom." We opened our doors in order that they might come to us and enjoy the demonstration of democracy we have made.

The present state of the world—and I am coming to my point now, because I must not detain you with a long dissertation—is all our making. The world has been Americanized in its industrial system, in its political theories, and the world is now grouped around the United States.

That, of course, gives us, as a people, a very high duty. The rest of the world, metaphorically, is reaching out its hands to us and saying, "You taught us to live more efficiently both politically and industrially. You taught us how to conquer the forces of nature, to

wrest from nature her secrets and apply them to the comforts and convenience and betterment of mankind. You have taught us how to be neighbors to people we cannot see and to tie our life and our fate to the fate and lives of people who are in the Antipodes. We have learned the lesson. You are our leader, both by right of discovery of these principles and by the long practice of them." America is, therefore, the leader of the world, and you gentlemen who represent this highest type of democratic co-ordination and efficiency, and who are to move out among the people as men of experience, and of learning, are thinking about these problems not in a partisan sense but in a philosophic sense. You will be looked to, to express opinions about America's leadership and her place in the world. In expressing these opinions you have a great opportunity to add on the battlefield of peace the finishing touches to a victory which, in a military sense, you won in the forest of the Argonne.

Now, gentlemen, I am about to have the pleasure to present to those who are graduating their diplomas, and in effect to place the seal of the War Department's approval upon the activities and efforts made here. I trust that that diploma will reach much further than to you personally; that its effect will be found reaching the limits of this new army that Congress has given us an opportunity to create; that you will, by virtue of what you have learned here, exert a great and stimulative influence

which will move in ever wider circles, so that the spirit of this college may spread throughout the entire Army and ultimately throughout the entire people of the United States.



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The Washington Post.

Wednesday, August 18, 1920

Secretary Baker's Defense.

BY all odds the most skillful defense of the Wilson covenant of the league of nations yet presented is that of the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, uttered yesterday at Columbus before the Democratic State convention. All the plausible points in favor of the league are set forth by Secretary Baker, and some of the most damaging objections are plausibly met. The case for the covenant is summed up in that speech, and if it was not scrutinized and approved by both President Wilson and Gov. Cox before its delivery it deserves to be adopted by them as the best statement of their cause that has been made.

Unfortunately Secretary Baker's review of the events leading up to the Paris conference and his statement of the reason for the American declaration of war are subject to correction as to the facts, and thus the force of his reasoning is impaired. His conception of the meaning of the Monroe doctrine is also so oddly out of alignment with historic fact that his attempt to reconcile the doctrine and the league covenant is hardly a happy one. Gov. Cox's innocent and amusing remark, "The Monroe doctrine is the essence of Article X," was hardly more amiss than Secretary Baker's remarks on the same subject.

The average American regards himself as fairly well posted on the history of the United States during the last six years. He will hear with astonishment Secretary Baker's assertion that the chief reason why the United States went to war was to secure the league of nations. Mr. Baker says:

President Wilson was true to the best thought of the highest minds in history when he proclaimed the league of nations as the great object of the war. * * * The President's program has, therefore, been consistently followed from its first announcement; has repeatedly been announced to the people of the United States; and in the frankest and most conclusive way stated to the Congress of the United States as the very basis of the whole participation of America, both in the war and in the peace to be concluded at its end.

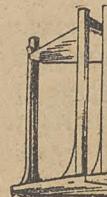
Apparently Secretary Baker cannot understand why a program stated "conclusively" to Congress and to the people should be criticized. But is he quite accurate in asserting that it was "the league of nations" which was the great object of the war? If so, he is giving to Americans the greatest piece of news concerning themselves and their country that they have heard. They must revise their ideas and erase very deep impressions if it be true that the great object of the United States in fighting Germany was to push through the league of nations.

Mr. Baker goes even further. He states that American boys, dying

Unusually Great Reductions
Are Shown in Our
Puritan Style Furnished Oak
Living Room Furniture

You'll Find August Prices Low—the Furniture
Good—and the courtesy all that you can wish.

It isn't so much the special prices we are
quoting during August, but the knowledge that
Lifetime Furniture pays back its first cost in years
of long and satisfactory service.



N. Y. Sun and Herald

17 AUGUST 1920

Secretary Baker's Speech Goes Free Through the Mails.

A speech by NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War, is scheduled for delivery to-day at the Ohio Democratic State Convention in Columbus. A copy of the speech has come to this newspaper. As the speech is not released by Mr. BAKER for publication until to-morrow nothing shall be said now of its contents. What we have to say to-day relates to the manner in which the mimeographed copy of the address reached THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

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The Washington Post.

Wednesday, August 18, 1920

Secretary Baker's Defense.

BY all odds the most skillful defense of the Wilson covenant of the league of nations yet presented is that of the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, uttered yesterday at Columbus before the Democratic State convention. All the plausible points in favor of the league are set forth by Secretary Baker, and some of the most damaging objections are plausibly met. The case for the covenant is summed up in that speech, and if it was not scrutinized and approved by both President Wilson and Gov. Cox before its delivery it deserves to be adopted by them as the best statement of their cause that has been made.

Unfortunately Secretary Baker's review of the events leading up to the Paris conference and his statement of the reason for the American declaration of war are subject to correction as to the facts, and thus the force of his reasoning is impaired. His conception of the meaning of the Monroe doctrine is also so oddly out of alignment with historic fact that his attempt to reconcile the doctrine and the league covenant is hardly a happy one. Gov. Cox's innocent and amusing remark, "The Monroe doctrine is the essence of Article X," was hardly more amiss than Secretary Baker's remarks on the same subject.

The average American regards himself as fairly well posted on the history of the United States during the last six years. He will hear with astonishment Secretary Baker's assertion that the chief reason why the United States went to war was to secure the league of nations. Mr. Baker says:

President Wilson was true to the best thought of the highest minds in history when he proclaimed the league of nations as the great object of the war. * * * The President's program has, therefore, been consistently followed from its first announcement; has repeatedly been announced to the people of the United States; and in the frankest and most conclusive way stated to the Congress of the United States as the very basis of the whole participation of America, both in the war and in the peace to be concluded at its end.

Apparently Secretary Baker cannot understand why a program stated "conclusively" to Congress and to the people should be criticized. But is he quite accurate in asserting that it was "the league of nations" which was the great object of the war? If so, he is giving to Americans the greatest piece of news concerning themselves and their country that they have heard. They must revise their ideas and erase very deep impressions if it be true that the great object of the United States in fighting Germany was to push through the league of nations.

Mr. Baker goes even further. He states that American boys, dying on the fields of France, were inspired by the thought that they were dying for the league of nations. His eloquent reference to American boys lying torn and dying, asking themselves, "Is it worth while?" and then smiling and dying happy as they thought of the league of nations—this reference is too eloquent to be mutilated by partial quotation. It should be read in full by all Americans who are ignorant of the reasons why this nation went to war.

Then comes Article X, the article which guarantees the government and territory of every nation belonging to the league. This is regarded by Secretary Baker as the heart of the covenant, exactly as President Wilson described it. He adds that it is also, "as President Taft points out, an extension of the Monroe doctrine to the world." The Secretary of War then suggests that it is nothing more than has been done repeatedly by many nations. He cites as an example the Anglo-Japanese treaty as guaranteeing the common interests of all powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese empire; the Franco-Japanese treaty of 1907, agreeing to respect the integrity of China; the Russo-Japanese treaty of the same year, recognizing the independence and integrity of China; the Root-Takahira agreement, in which the United States and Japan agreed "to preserve the common interest of all powers in China by supporting by all pacific means at their disposal the independence and integrity of China," and other agreements of the same nature.

These citations, it will be observed, carefully avoid the very undertaking which is made by Article X. Not one of those treaties cited by Mr. Baker commits any nation to go to war in defense of the political or territorial integrity of another nation. Article X "undertakes to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all the members of the league." If the United States, under Article X, would not be bound to undertake to preserve the territory and government of Poland at this moment there is no meaning in words; but there is no such undertaking in the agreement drawn up by Elihu Root and Kogoro Takahira, or in any other agreement ever made by the United States government.

Thus Secretary Baker's address, while the most plausible presentation of the arguments for the league that has been made, is unfortunate in its misstatement and misconception of historic facts. If the speech could only have been based upon facts the wealth of its citations and the industry of its reasoning would have made it a powerful lever in forcing the United States into the league of nations.

N. Y. Sun and Herald

17 AUGUST 1920

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SECRETARY OF WAR AND MRS. BAKER TAKE
SLAM AT H. C OF L.



Secretary
Newton D.
Baker & wife
INTL.

Both Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and Mrs. Baker are staunch believers in pushing the war on old H. C. of L. They not only advocate but illustrate that "a penny saved is a penny earned." Witness these two separate photographs of the Secretary and his wife. Mrs. Baker has planted a garden in the rear of the Baker home in Washington and spends much of her time there attending her crops. In the insert Secretary Baker is shown leaving the Federal Co-operative store in Washington, where he purchases the food supplies for his family. And he carries them home, too.

Speech of

NEWTON D. BAKER, SECRETARY OF WAR,

Democratic State Convention,

Columbus, Ohio,

August 17, 1920.

Fellow Democrats:

Our State Convention this year properly becomes a celebration to ratify the principles declared at the national convention of the Party at San Francisco, and to express the pride of the Democracy of Ohio that the candidate chosen is our own Governor. We have seen him lead the forces of progress/three times in our own State; we have seen him, when elected, not only faithful to the principles upon which he stood as a candidate, but resourceful and resolute in securing their enactment into law, and wise and courageous in his actions as chief executive. We have the reason of experience, therefore, for our belief that he will preach our doctrine boldly in this campaign; that he will with equal courage insist upon that doctrine after he is elected, and that in the execution of the great office of President, he will follow and apply the healing philosophy which, during the past eight years, moved America forward in all the arts of peace, and when war came summoned the energies of the Republic to the task of saving civilization under the inspired leadership of Woodrow Wilson.

I shall not take your time this morning to recount the legislative achievements of the Wilson Administrations. But for the overshadowing issues raised by the war the creative legislation enacted since 1912 would stand without parallel and brooking no comparison with the work of any other eight years in our history. The San Francisco platform properly points out the progressive quality of the Party's domestic policy. We can use these achievements in this campaign as final proof of the fact that the Democratic Party has shown capacity for effective action, and that those who adhere to our principles need

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have no fear as to the ability of the Party to put them into ~~execution~~^{practice}.

Many of our domestic questions are grave and of pressing importance. They are, however, such questions as are constantly arising in the economic development of a great industrial people. They will yield to solution by the application of the rules of good sense and fair play, and we will settle them as other domestic issues have been settled. The great question of America's relations to the world, however, must be settled now. On the eleventh day of November, 1918, when the armistice was signed, America stood an equal participant with her Allies in the triumph of arms. In the conference at Versailles, America held a position of undisputed leadership in the making of peace terms. As yet, however, we have not accepted the treaty and entered the League of Nations. Twenty-seven other States have signed; the list includes, England, France, Italy and Japan. The treaty has been signed by Germany; it is in force, and the future international relations of the world are being constructed under its provisions. Meantime, America is standing aloof and isolated. New relationships among nations are being settled which exclude us; in a little while the rest of the world will despair of securing our cooperation, and will make alliances which will not be dissolved at our request, and which will not have been made for our benefit.

In discussing the proposed League of Nations, therefore, we must remember that if America is ever to participate in international affairs, the beginning must be made before the cement is set which binds the rest of the world into a family in which she is not a member. America's interest, therefore, as well as America's duty, demand that we now decide,

and while we are protecting our own national interest, we can have the happiness of feeling that when we go into the League of Nations and aid in setting up an institution which will inculcate among men a love of justice and bring about a substitution of peace for the wastes and horrors of war, we are obeying a moral call as vital as the injunction of the golden rule itself. Our arguments for the League of Nations in this campaign can be based alike upon the facts of history and the infinite longing of men. It is the hour of great choice; the forces of right and wrong are battling over our heads; our action will throw the determining weight into the scale pan for America as well as for mankind. If the future has consciousness, it waits with bated breath for our decision.

The question to be decided can be stated simply: The Versailles treaty contains provision for a League of Nations to preserve the peace of the world. Are we going to join the League?

America is one of the great powers; in resources the greatest power. Her merchants trade in every land, her ships navigate every sea, her industries interchange materials and products with every people, her financial system is interlocked with the credit and monetary systems of the world, her industrial securities are held as investments in every country, and her people, in turn, have embarked their capital in industrial and commercial enterprises for the development of remote natural resources, and the supplying of a vast and intricate transportation system by which the interchange of the products of the world is effected. Modern life

has everywhere broken away from the isolation and self-sufficiency of local communities and hermit nations. The well-being and happiness of men anywhere depends upon the well-being and happiness of men everywhere. The normal relations which grow up in times of peace facilitate just and advantageous interchanges, and with the progress of science and its application to industry the peoples of all states become more and more dependant upon the maintenance of peace for the continuance of their own prosperity and opportunity.

The question stated more broadly is, therefore, whether America being in the world shall be of it; whether she shall cooperate with the other civilized peoples in the maintenance of peace, and thus be an active party in the protection of conditions upon which her own prosperity depends, or shall draw herself exclusively aside, allow the rules of the game of life to be made by others, and by failing to exert in advance her economic and moral power be again obliged, at even more frightful cost, to suspend the processes of her life and send her sons to die in a struggle which the weight of her word, given in advance, would have sufficed to prevent.

It will not seem unnatural to you that I approach the discussion of this subject with the recollection of the last four years uppermost in my mind. To have sat in any central place of observation during this great war brought home a realization of the cost and tragedy of such experiences - a very minor part of the cost appears in the appropriations made by the Congress, and the expenditure in dollars

and cents, or arms and war material, and a tragedy which reaches the point of its most acute expression in the casualty lists but sweeps its train of woes over silent and suffering millions of men, women and children who, while armies are marching, are decimated by destitution and disease. I saw America, a nation of happy people, busy, advancing in all the arts of life, exploring and using the forces of nature, and by the ingenuity of her people devising new economies and instruments whereby life was made happier and more wholesome, transformed into an armed camp. I saw the fortunes of our people flow into the Federal treasury to be expended in the wasteful but necessary process of defending the state; our plowshares were beaten into spears, and the energies of a hundred million people were absorbed in war. I find myself, therefore, constantly asking what will the next war be like, and when will it come?

The invention of man has been stimulated by our recent experience. Means of destruction more subtle and more terrible have been devised, and are being devised. Were war to start today, its cost would be vastly greater than it was two years ago, and the forces let loose more destructive of life. If we do not go into the League of Nations, we must continue to arm. We must build a greater navy; we must keep pace with the improvement in arms, constantly rearming our forces and building up great reserves of the most modern, ingenious and costly implements of offense and defense. If we are to play a lone hand it must be a strong hand. Competition in armament necessarily

means increased outlay on an expanding scale. We will be but one competitor in a universal race for armed supremacy; civilization will impoverish itself preparing for its own destruction. When the next war comes the unhappy countries involved will fight on land and sea and in the air with all the old weapons increased in efficiency, and strange new implements of attack to poison and kill populations rather than armies, and to inflict, in Milton's language, like Satan's dart "strange new terrors; pangs unfelt before."

The other question, as to when the next war will come, depends in large measure upon us and our action in this campaign. If we make it the business of statesmen to avert war, and equip them with agencies whereby war may be averted, it may never come. If we revert to the old plan, the next war will come when some great nation has reached the limit of its endurance in increasing its armament, and, therefore, must strike while its iron is hot, or when some nation believes that the hour has struck for it to assert world dominion, or when some obscure incident arousing racial jealousies lets loose the ~~starts~~ ugly passions of greed and revenge and ~~by starting~~ a conflict, at first localized but finally drawing in all nations however unconcerned and remote they may have been from the occasion which started the trouble.

We Americans constantly speak of ourselves as a peace-loving and peaceful people, and we are! But our own history shows that we have not been able to preserve our own peace, much less that of the world by the old agencies which were much more promising than Senator Harding's

plan of holding up a pious hand and asking everybody to be good. In 1861 we began four years of civil war; five times since then our country has been engaged in foreign war, and at least twice since then has been on the verge of foreign wars which were happily averted. From 1776 to 1920 (145 years which cover the period from the beginning of the American Revolution to the present) the United States has been engaged in either civil or foreign war for about thirty-seven years; that is to say for every three years of peace in our history we have had one year of war, while, if those episodes in our history be counted as war in which the public military power was necessary to be exerted, thus bringing into the account minor wars and serious domestic disturbances, we find that out of the 145 years of our national existence only 45 have been years of peace, and 100 have been years of military exertion. The history of other great civilized powers parallels our own. Even among cultured and prosperous peoples peace has been difficult to maintain, and war of frequent occurrence. The war record of the great civilized powers for the sixty years since 1860 is that in that period England has had 10 wars; France 4; Italy 7; Russia 5; Germany 7; Austria 5, and Japan 6, and in this account no attempt is made to include disturbances of the public peace, which, had the occasion been riper, might well, any one of them, have expanded and been the cause of a general conflict.

Two characteristics of war under modern conditions must be kept in mind: war now comes with terrible suddenness and swiftness, and tends inevitably to spread beyond the original disputants. The World War is an excellent illustration of both these facts. I was returning from

Europe in June of 1914 when a wireless message to the ship brought news of the assassination of the Austrian Archduke. The ship's company contained the usual number of educated men who, by reading and travel, were familiar with the affairs of the world, yet none of them foresaw the consequences of that tragedy. In three months war had come and involved the entire civilized world, except the United States. We had no national interest in the dispute; our government and our people were on terms of friendship with all the participants; the two oceans which cradle our continent seemed to isolate and separate us from it, yet by the very nature of modern life and international relations we were drawn in. The old safeguard of remoteness might have saved us from one of the leisurely, localized wars of an older time, but nowadays nations have sensitive spots in the Antipodes; their relations and their rights run around the world, and give them nerve centers everywhere. It is the common interest, therefore, of all nations that peace be preserved, and quite apart from the high and disinterested moral duty of aiding others to preserve peace for their own benefit, our interests require us to aid in preventing outbreaks of hostilities, however remote, in order that they may not interrupt our commerce, dislocate our industry, and finally, by bruising our rights, draw us into a universal war.

We sat by for two and a half years and watched the old world locked in a deadly embrace. Shocked and mystified we read the books - white, yellow and blue-of their governments as to the causes and objects of the war. We asked each of them what ends they sought to achieve. There

were traditional hostilities and fears, conflicting national aspirations, commercial and industrial rivalries enough, but victory to either side promised no real solution, if it meant merely a map of Europe rearranged on the lines of temporary superiority of force. The *residual* aggressor might be worn out and forced to make peace until it could revive its powers; the Allies might succeed and establish such a preponderance of force as to preserve for a longer or shorter time an armed peace in the world, but there was no final object within the view of the warring powers, and no eternal verity, wholesome and beneficent to mankind generally, in either result which seemed possible.

Fortunately, while we were still disengaged, there was time for this truth to become apparent to us, and when we went into the war it was in large part to bring about a new set of international relationships which would make the peace achieved by arms permanent. This hope, this purpose justified the sacrifice. We went in not to conquer Germany, but to conquer the spirit of national aggression. The destruction of American lives in violation of the rules of civilized warfare, and in defiance of our rights as a neutral power, made a just cause by traditional standards for our intervention, but we wanted more than momentary security, more than a solemn recognition of our rights until it should seem safe and profitable again to deny them; the world had had enough of houses built of diplomatic cards, and the great end to be secured by the war was a stable structure which would shelter the relations of all nations against the storms of national passion. Any mere territorial *residual*

redistribution at the end of the war would have left the world full of disappointments and desires for reconquest and revenge. The men who made and stated the policies of America understood this country's real interest in peace and the really effective means of securing it; they stated our and object clearly, /repeatedly; it was unselfish and disinterested in that we desired no territory from any other nation, and sought no advantage of right ~~or~~ possession at the expense of any other people, but it was interested and selfish to this extent: that America, as the greatest industrial and commercial power in the world, has the deepest interest, both material and spiritual, in the establishment and maintenance of peace. Our people will prosper more in a hundred years of uninterrupted world peace than we could by any addition of empires to our territory or exclusive rights granted to our trade at the expense of other peoples in the world. America's object, therefore, was stated by her leaders as that which would most advance our national interests, and give the largest opportunity alike for the expansion of our commerce and the development and perfection of our institutions. The heart of this matter was comprehended by the whole people of America. No such unanimity of opinion and action could have been secured back of a war of aggression or acquisition. The public opinion of America could not have been bought, but it gave itself without reserve to what was evidently a cause which made for the advancement of our highest interests, and at the same time promised larger opportunities to the people of other states. The great, thoughtful, intelligent and virile Army which we sent abroad knew its objective; the men in khaki who crosses the sea to give their lives in the struggle understood

that they were not driven into a contest stirred up by the greed of others in which they had no concern, but that they were fighting for their own country, its present interest and its permanent welfare. I can well believe that on the fields of France many an American boy, lying torn and dying, has asked himself, "Is it worth while?" and has smiled as he died, thinking of the future his sacrifice was helping to build, a finer, freer future, free from the waste and want, the hatred and the killing of war. It was the great inspiration of America that when peace came it should be assured and protected by a League of Nations, and the issue of this campaign is whether that inspiration shall be realized.

It must be remembered that we are now talking not about a League of Nations, but the League of Nations. Twenty-nine nations, including all the great civilized powers of the world and most of the minor powers, have accepted the treaty of Versailles, and the League of Nations therein provided for has been organized and is at work. Its central office is established, its secretaries are accumulating material, treaties are being filed with it, and controversies among the nations are being referred to it for action. We must determine, therefore, whether the United States is to become a party to this League.

The Chicago platform, like Macbeth's witches, palters in a double sense on this subject. It says: "The Republican Party stands for agreement among the nations to preserve the peace of the world. We believe that such an international association must be based upon international justice, and must provide methods which shall maintain the rule

of public right by the development of law and the decision of impartial courts, and which shall secure instant and general international conference whenever peace shall be threatened by political action so that the nations pledged to do and insist upon what is just and fair may exercise their influence and power for the prevention of war." But no rules are stated which are proposed as guides for the actions of nations, no obligations to be mutually assumed are set forth, no machinery is created which will automatically bring about the conference declared to be desirable, nor is there the slightest ground for believing that, with the covenant of the present League repudiated by the United States, the other nations of the world who are members of the League, would be disposed to scrap a covenant which twenty-nine of them have declared acceptable in order to start all over again in the construction of a league, and a recombination of all the doubts and difficulties which had to be met and overcome at Versailles when the present covenant was drawn. The Chicago platform is indefinite in all respects but one: it does quite definitely assure the country that the Republican Party "has the genius, courage and constructive ability to solve the problem of our international relations, and to settle and compose all of our domestic difficulties." With this assurance it bids us to tear up the treaty of Versailles, and ask no further questions.

This platform has been read with anxious earnestness by Republicans whose allegiance to their Party required them to extract from it some policies of which they approved. Its phrases have apparently satisfied Mr. Taft that there is still a chance for the League of Nations,

even though the Republican Party should win. This belief he entertains not because either the platform or Senator Harding's declarations justify the hope, but because, being a very wise man, he thinks there is no other possible course for the United States to pursue, and that however anxious Senator Harding and Senator Lodge may be to avoid going into the League of Nations, they will find themselves obliged to go in. As a consequence, Mr. Taft prefers to have America's adhesion to the League forced upon Senator Harding in spite of his will, and forced upon Senator Lodge against his most persistent and determined opposition, rather than carried out by a President who believes in the League, and is elected for the purpose of taking America in in response to a popular mandate to that effect. On Mr. Taft's theory, therefore, the Republican Party asks to be entrusted with power in order that it may be forced to do something which it declares itself opposed to doing.

On the other hand, Senator Johnson of California reads this platform and finds in it a repudiation of the whole plan of the League of Nations, and appeals for Senator Harding's election on the theory that a vote for him is a vote against the League, and according to the Johnson interpretation if Senator Harding were elected, it would be a breach of trust for him to consider the acceptance of the League.

The interpretation of the Chicago platform by Senator Harding is even more elusive than the platform itself. For the firm concept of the League of Nations, the Senator substitutes the phantom of "an understanding which makes us a willing participant in the consecration of nations to a new relationship." As an expression of emotion the Senator's

statement is respectable, as a plan for the accomplishment of the greatest purpose to which mens' minds can give themselves in this practical world, the statement is meaningless. The Senator feels, however, that he could "hopefully approach" the nations of the world to secure this "understanding," and that, when secured, it would commit the moral force of the world to peace, but still leave America unobligated, even morally, to participate in its enforcement. There was that kind of an "understanding" before the World War broke out. You might have asked any prime minister in the world whether his country was party to a general understanding that peace is better than war, and he would have said yes. He would have gone further and told you that all the moral forces of his state were committed to the prevention of war. The whole system of international diplomacy was made up of ambassadors and ministers, ordinary and extraordinary, whose chief duty it was to assure one another that they were parties to just such an understanding; that they did not desire war; that they did desire peace, and that the preservation of peace, through the practice of international justice, was infinitely to be preferred to the settlement of conflicts by arms. There were conversations, understandings, alliances and treaties by the score in furtherance of just such an "understanding," to which the states of Europe were constantly committing themselves. But throughout them all there was just one thing lacking: an open document to which all nations were parties, making the understanding and the obligation universal and public, and establishing machinery for the preservation of the common trust. History, alas, is full of very much more definite proposals than Senator Harding's. His sugges-

tion is several hundred years behind the progress which international law and diplomacy have already made. If history teaches us anything it is that nations have constantly indulged in just Senator Harding's formula and talked of understandings while they were getting ready for war.

The idea of the enforcement of peace by the concerted action of great nations is very old. Demosthenes urged it with tremendous vehemence and power upon the Athenians, and his arguments in its behalf sound as though they were addressed to our present situation. He was, in fact, seeking to oppose the united action of the Greek States to the aspirations of Macedonian world domination of Philip, and his plan, if adopted, would have made unnecessary the conquests of Alexander the Great which were based, not so much upon personal ambition as upon a search for stable frontiers, beyond which there would be no peoples sufficiently powerful to break the peace of his empire. Roman world domination pursued the same phantom; the best of her emperors, the Antonines, lovers of mankind, and earnestly desiring peace, were driven to war in search of it.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century, Queen Elizabeth, the great Protestant sovereign of England, and Henry IV, the great Catholic king of France, actually proposed to accomplish permanent peace in the civilized world by a League of Nations. The Duke of Sully, Henry's emissary to Elizabeth to work out the details of the project, stated the object to be accomplished and the philosophy of the subject as clearly as any modern statesman could have stated it. The plan was to have five great hereditary kingdoms, five elective kingdoms, and five republics,

comprehending the territory of Europe, federated into a League, guaranteeing the territorial and political integrity of the members, restraining the aggressions of ambitious princes, and maintaining both peace and order in Europe. Sully said of the program: "I dare maintain that peace is the great and common interest of Europe, the petty princes of which ought to be continuously employed in preserving it between the greater powers by all the most gentle and persuasive means, and the greater powers should force the lesser into it, if necessary by assisting the weak and oppressed. This is the only use they ought to make of their superiority." Whether or not the joint power of England and France would have been sufficient to carry out this project we can never know; Elizabeth died, and Henry was assassinated before it could be tried.

The Holy Alliance, formed at the conclusion of the Napoleonic wars, revived the ancient idea, and sought to make a league to maintain peace by restraining aggression and enforcing just observance of the rights of states and peoples. Its purpose was the establishment of a universal union of all the powers, great and small; a union of guaranty. This plan had the approval of the most enlightened minds of the world. Goethe said of it: "Nothing greater or more beneficial to mankind was ever devised." But its fatal defects were that it was a league of a few great powers, flushed with victory and seeking to impose their will on the rest of the world, and that its field of action was not limited to international relations, so that it was soon perverted into a league of autocrats for the suppression of domestic revolution and the preservation of autocracy.

The idea of peace through a league of nations is, therefore, one of the oldest and most enlightened of human aspirations. It has reappeared after practically every world-wide international conflict; its champions have been statesmen who loved their fellow-men, and philosophers whose vision reached a further horizon than the mere adjustment of a transient quarrel. It has failed hitherto, because the people who would benefit by it have not had the power to control the autocrats whom it would restrain. It was not strange, therefore, that the idea should be born again as a result of the World War. The old combinations and alliances, the old diplomatic intrigues and maneuvers, have again shown their impotence; the populations of the civilized world are again impoverished and desolated by war, but a different condition faces the great idea of concerted action for permanent peace as it again seeks to secure recognition. The autocrats who once made it their plaything have disappeared, and the people, whose hope it was, now rule the nations whose joint action is necessary to its success. The spread of popular education in civilized countries has made for a deeper appreciation of its possibilities, and there has grown up a world public opinion and the means of transmitting and concentrating it, so that at last permanent peace through international concert seems possible because it can now rest upon an obvious community of interest and be enforced by a coercive world opinion.

President Wilson was true to the best thought of the highest minds in history when he proclaimed the League of Nations as the great object of the war, but he was especially true to the traditions of America in the adoption of that position. From our beginning as a nation, we have

sought, by one process or another, to avoid the consequences which Europe has suffered from entangling alliances. The Monroe doctrine, while the assertion of a single state, is in effect an application of the general principle, and its acceptance by the world, though not formal, has nevertheless preserved the three Americas for a century from aggressive war.

From the date of the promulgation of the Monroe doctrine until now, American Presidents and Secretaries of State have declared the policy of America to be in favor of international arrangements for the preservation of peace. At times this declaration has taken the form of advocating arbitration of particular disputes, at times the making of treaties of general arbitration, at times the institution of a high court of international justice, each of which suggestions was, of course, addressed to a particular aspect of the general subject of peace. Among the most brilliant statements are those of James G. Blaine who refers to America's policy as a "persistent effort for years to avert the evils of warfare," and who pointed out the dependence of prosperity upon peace, in an address to the International American Conference in 1881 urging an organization which would attain, at least for the two continental Americas, the objects which the World War has now made possible for the whole world. President McKinley, President Roosevelt, Secretaries Hay and Root, in state papers and public addresses⁵ placed America firmly back of every sound effort to promote the peaceful solution of international difficulties, and when the Russian Czar invited the great nations

to participate in the first Hague Peace Conference, Secretary Hay instructed our delegates to make the best possible use of the opportunity afforded, an opportunity which he declared to be unequalled in the history of the world for initiating a series of negotiations that would lead to important practical results, chiefly in the establishment of an international court, which, at that time, seemed the most practical step forward. In 1907, Secretary Root, in instructing our delegates to the Second Hague Conference, especially urged general arbitration as an agency for the preservation of peace, and in spite of the fact that the American Senate had but recently rejected arbitration treaties, Mr. Root urged our delegates to press such treaties upon the conference as hopeful and promising instruments in the interest of permanent and general peace.

The position taken by President Wilson, therefore, has been American throughout. It has followed the traditions of American diplomacy; it has sought to extend a distinctly American doctrine, and this position was taken before America went into the war, when, as a neutral and a friend of all nations, there seemed a chance for her to aid in a permanent solution of this greatest of human questions. The League to Enforce Peace, out of which the program for a definite league of nations grew, was organized in Independence Hall in Philadelphia in June, 1915, and ex-President Taft was elected President of the League. From that hour until this, Mr. Taft has debated the questions involved before audiences in every part of the United States with singular ability, and with a rich and comprehending knowledge of the history of the subject, and its importance in the future

relations of the United States. This League sent its proposals to President Wilson, and in May, 1916, the President declared himself in favor of the principle involved in them. Before we went into the war, the President stated this principle in a note to the warring nations, and asked their views upon the possibility of the establishment of such a league at the conclusion of the war. The Entente Allies in January, 1917, replied to the President assuring him of "their whole-hearted agreement with the proposal to create a League of Nations which shall assure peace and justice throughout the world." In the same month, January, 1917, the President delivered an address to the Senate of the United States in which he said: "In every discussion of the peace that must end this war, it is taken for granted that that peace must be followed by some definite concert of power, which will make it virtually impossible that any such catastrophe should ever overwhelm us again;" and, in order to be quite specific, he stated to the Senate: "If the peace presently to be made is to endure, it must be a peace made secure by/organized major force of mankind." Thus, before the United States went into the war, and in the very message which brought about our declaration of war, the President clearly and expressly invited and received the adherence of the European Allied nations to the League plan, and definitely committed the United States to it in the presence of the Senate, which was, by our constitution, the consenting body to any treaty which the President might ultimately negotiate.

On January 8, 1918, after we had gone into the war, the President addressed a joint session of the Congress on the conditions of peace, and enumerated what he then regarded as the fourteen essential conditions to a just termination of the war. The fourteenth of those points was "a

general association of nations must be formed, under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and political integrity to great and small states alike." The President's ^{been} program has, therefore, /consistently followed from its first announcement; has repeatedly been announced to the people of the United States, and in the frankest and most conclusive way stated to the Congress of the United States as the very basis of the whole participation of America, both in the war, and in the peace to be concluded at its end.

The subject of the League of Nations is, of course, intricate because it requires a survey of the whole history of man to its ~~incomplete~~ understanding, and an adequate discussion of the project would take more time than is possible in any one address. So far, I hope I have convinced you that the suggestion is not novel, that it is ~~thoroughly~~ American, that the proposal was thoroughly understood as the basis of America's participation in the war, and that the accomplishment of such a League is alike necessary to the safety of America's highest interests and in harmony with the humane and just aspirations of the best minds and hearts of the ^{and all countries} world, in all ages, including our own. During the course of the campaign, I hope to be permitted to analyze the covenant, and to answer some of the objections which have been urged against America's participation in the League. When the suggestions based on partisan feeling have been swept aside, there remain but two or three points which really deserve serious consideration. The most important of these is that which is addressed to Article X of the covenant, which Article, the President has said, is the

heart of the whole matter. Since Senator Lodge and Senator Harding have both repudiated the Lodge reservations, for which they both voted, it does not seem likely that those particular reservations will figure in the campaign, except as illustrations of the tactics used to defeat the ratification of the treaty. In any case, however, Article X is the point upon which most of the discussion has hinged, and I beg leave to discuss that provision to you briefly this morning.

Mr. Taft, an ex-Federal Judge, and an ex-President, finds no difficulty in Section X, or, indeed, in any other provision of the covenant. In a signed article, published by Mr. Taft in the Philadelphia Ledger, he said: "All who have pressed for a league of nations to maintain peace and prevent war, must thank God as they read the provisions of the constitution of the League upon which the nations in conference at Paris have agreed. President Wilson is to be warmly congratulated that the League of Nations which he promised to the harassed Allied peoples in his messages and addresses, and has urged before the Conference, has taken such a form. It is a real League; it has clinching and cinching provisions." As to Article X. Mr. Taft says, in the same article: "Article X covers the Monroe Doctrine and extends it to the world. The League is not a super-sovereignty, but a partnership, intended to secure to us, and all nations, only the sovereignty we can properly have; that is, sovereignty regulated by international law and morality, and consistent with the same sovereignty of other nations. The United States is not, under this constitution to be forced into actual war against its will."

What does Article X say? It provides that the members of the League "undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all the members of the League." This is almost the exact language of the fourteenth point announced by President Wilson to the Senate in his speech of January 8, 1918. It is a plain guaranty of territorial and political independence of states, large and small, and is, as President Taft points out, an extension of the Monroe doctrine to the world. As a matter of fact, the principle of such guaranties of territorial and political integrity is entirely familiar in the practice of nations. The principle has lacked full success hitherto because it has lacked universality of application, but states have for centuries guaranties the territorial and political integrity of weaker states. To cite only a few modern instances: In 1905, Great Britain and Japan, by a treaty of alliance, guaranteed "The preservation of the common interest of all powers in by China/insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire." In 1907, by treaty, the Governments of Japan and France agrees to respect "the independence and integrity of China." In the same year, Russia and Japan, by treaty, recognized "the independence and the territorial integrity of the Empire of China." In 1918, in the so-called Root Takahira agreement, our own Government became a party with Japan to an agreement "to preserve the common interest of all powers in China by supporting by all pacific means at their disposal, the independence and integrity of China." As late as 1911, the British and the Japanese, in their third treaty of alliance, again agreed to insure the independence and integrity of the

Chinese Empire, and in the Lansing-Ishii agreement, made in November, 1918, Japan and the United States joined in declaring that they were opposed to the acquisition by any government of any special rights or privileges that would affect the independence or territorial integrity of China.

In like manner, Japan and China have by treaty in the past guaranteed the territorial and political integrity of Korea; the neutrality and territorial and political integrity of Switzerland was guaranteed by the joint action of eight powers in 1815; that of Belgium in 1831 by five of the great powers; the Suez Canal was neutralized and its territorial immunity guaranteed by most of the European Powers. Numberless other illustrations of the principle might be cited, the United States being a party to many treaties containing just such guarantees. All efforts to stabilize the Balkan situation - the powder magazine of Europe - have been by treaties among the great powers recognizing and guaranteeing the boundaries of States in the peninsula, but the trouble with those arrangements has always been that they were partial - they were agreements among several states which had some other interest in the guaranty than the maintenance of a general and permanent peace; they were often efforts to maintain an equilibrium of power between hostile groups of great states. There was, therefore, no general concurrence in them, and there was no way to bring the common opinion and power of mankind to their enforcement against a state which found it to its interest to breach the guaranty. If the territorial and political independence of Serbia had been guaranteed in 1914 by a treaty to which all of the great and small nations of the

world were parties, the Austrian ultimatum could not have been sent. On the other hand, the existence of even such a partial agreement, and its violation with regard to Belgium, so aroused the conscience of men everywhere that Germany, seeking to conquer France and Russia, found herself in arms against the world. Her ultimate defeat was due to the fact that she had disregarded the nearest thing to a League to Enforce Peace that men had yet been able to set up.

The League of Nations contained in the Versailles treaty, therefore, is not new in the obligations it imposes, even upon the United States, but is rather the adoption of an old principle for the high purpose of the maintenance of peace ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ and by imposing a universal obligation, giving it the sanction of an interest as wide as the world and as powerful as the united force of mankind. Personally, I do not believe ~~xxxxxxxx~~ there could be a League of Nations, or that there can be peace, or disarmament, without the equivalent of Article X in the covenant accepted as a common principle and obligation by all the nations of the earth. Men, like nations, spend their lives and their energies seeking happiness; the happiness of a nation depends fundamentally upon its freedom from external aggression, and its people have opportunity to develop their resources and enlarge their prosperity just in proportion as they are free from the fear of invasion from the outside. So long as the society of nations is a society of anarchists, no nation is free from fear, not can it be relieved of the necessity of preparation for its own defense; there are but three possible ways in which the peace of the world can be assured.

First, by consolidating all existing governments into a vast world confederation. The idea is, of course, chimerical, but if it could be accomplished, it would prevent international war only to subject us to civil wars growing out of attempts to treat as a unit the diversified interests of races and groups of men of different degrees of advancement, different traditions, aspirations, theories of life, and principles of organization.

Second, complete dominance by one power so great that it would be able to impose peace upon all other nations by its own might. This form of world peace has been tried repeatedly and failed each time because it required world conquest, and necessitated so hateful and oppressive an imperialism in the dominant power, that the natural love of liberty in men would not brook its continuance.

The third possibility, is a combination of all the civilized powers which will treat as a common concern the right of each nation to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, which will guarantee each constituent member its territorial and political integrity, and thus remove the temptation to aggression on the part of the strong, and the fear of subjugation on the part of the weak, and will liberate the energies which have hitherto been devoted to war for the prosecution of those peaceful arts whereby the life of man is enriched and ennobled.

The small states can not disarm without such a guaranty as Article X affords. Every instinct which has led men to form themselves into nations and set up institutions for their own government will urge them to continue preparations for the defense of the ideals which they

cherish, and without the assurance of just peace they must continue to compete in armament, training their sons to be soldiers, and expending their national resources in the accumulation of arms. Obviously, the great powers can not begin to disarm until they, in turn, are assured that combinations of lesser but fully armed states will not again begin the pursuit of the phantom of stable frontiers and start conflagrations which they will be without the means of extinguishing. No mere preaching will suffice; definite rights must be established and recognized, and when men come universally to recognize that these fundamental rights are safe, the reasons which have led to wars of the past will have ceased to exist. The constitution of the United States contains a farsighted recognition of this principle in the provision which prevents the boundaries of any State from being changed without its consent, and guarantees to each State a Republican form of Government. The consequence has been that Pennsylvania has not felt obliged to arm against New York, or Ohio against Indiana, and there has grown up a moral sense which sanctions and enforces those constitutional provisions so completely that they are accepted without question, and enforce themselves automatically.

Those who criticize Article X misread into it some sort of fear that it places the military power of the United States at the disposal of the Council of Nations, and will require American armies to be sent overseas to enforce guarantees of Article X without the consent of the American people, but there is nothing whatever in the covenant which seeks to change the power given by the Constitution to the Congress alone to declare war. While it might well be that in the early stages of the

operation of so great a principle it might be necessary for the great powers to show the sincerity of their adherence to it by actually enforcing it, any such occasion, so far as the United States is concerned, would have to be addressed to the sound wisdom of the Congress. Meanwhile, the League, without Congressional action, would be able, in all human likelihood, to make the guaranty effective by the mere weight of its moral and economic power. There are many who believe that the World War would not have occurred if Germany had known that England would join the Allies. What power in the world would venture an aggressive war in the fact of a league comprehending all the nations, able to summon the public opinion of mankind, analyze and make public its wrongdoing, and so present the right and wrong of the case as to array it as an outlaw against solemn conventions erected for the common protection of mankind?

Article X is thus, as the President has said, the very heart of the whole matter. Without it the League is vain; with it the League becomes a great, modern, civilized agency, continuously at work advancing and educating the nations of the world into harmonious and just relationships.

This is the article of the covenant which, it is said, needs to be Americanized. It is American! We invented it, and applied it among ourselves; we fought for it as the cardinal principle at issue in the World War; our President formulated it and forced its acceptance; its principle and its purpose are thoroughly American.

But all these questions were settled once. On the 11th day of November, 1918, Germany signed the armistice after an interchange of

communications with the President in which she accepted the so-called fourteen points, including the fourteenth point which I have already quoted and which contains the very substance of the league covenant. We and our allies accepted the surrender of the Central Powers on that declaration of the President as an express condition. Men rejoiced everywhere when the armistice was signed, not only because the war was over, but because of the high hope that war was over. At that moment, the United States occupied a position of singular grandeur; its financial and material power had sustained the sinking cause of civilization, its soldiers had demonstrated on foreign battlefields at once the strength and virtue of democratic institutions, the philosophy of freedom and liberty had become the accepted belief of all mankind; old and stable nations had been rescued, with our cooperation, from threatened extinction, and races which had suffered age-long persecution were liberated to imitate our example of self-government, and to strive in honorable competition with the prosperity and happiness which our people had achieved. Nor did the stature of our country loom large only to those relieved from the immediate pressure of the war just closed. Peoples far removed from the theater of the war's operations felt the thrill of deliverance. The name of our country was given to streets and squares in great capitals; the name of our President was uttered with reverence in houses of parliament and cathedral churches, and was coupled with the name of the Prophet by chiefs of nomadic tribes in the heart of the desert. It was a great day for America; her soldiers walks, unarmed,

through the streets of the cities of the world with the authority of a moral principle, and returned to their homes in America with the heart of enfranchised and liberated mankind in their keeping. America was not only the savior of civilization but the moral leader of the world - a leadership achieved in behalf of the purpose stated in the covenant of the League of Nations, purposes vital to the interest of America, and to the welfare and happiness of men everywhere.

The long delay in the ratification of the treaty has appeared to break to the heart of the world the promise which America made with its lips. This delay is due to Senator Lodge and his round-robbins and his reservations; it is due to Senator Harding and his associates who voted with Senator Lodge for reservations, which they have now repudiated. It is due to the delays, devices, /and all the rest of the intolerable apparatus of Senatorial obstruction which hindered the consummation of the great purpose. But the Democratic Party, in its San Francisco platform has restated America's cause. It says: "The Democratic Party favors the League of Nations as the surest, if not the only, practicable means of maintaining the permanent peace of the world, and terminating the insufferable burden of great military and naval establishments," and our candidate has, with simplicity and directness, declared his position on this subject by saying, "I favor going in."

The issue appears to rest with the people of the United States, and each of us has a voice in determining what the verdict shall be. As we preach our doctrine and cast our votes we will be moved by influences higher than we are, and effect purposes arranged by that Providence which

rules over the affairs of men, and brings out in its own good time fresh revelations of its own beneficence. We are caught in the stream of a great world movement; its grip was on us in the agony of the battle-field, it will sweep away the barriers of doubt, of faction, and of party obstruction, and our children's children will ask, without understanding, why for so long we withheld the blessings to them at once so simple, so just and so righteous.

RECRUITING NEWS

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A MESSAGE.—*By the Secretary of War.*

RECRUITING

U.S. ARMY
NEWS

WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

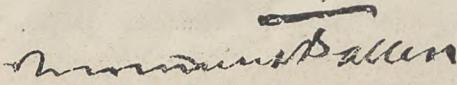
August 10, 1920.

The results that are now being accomplished by the General Recruiting Service and the organization representatives on recruiting duty throughout the country are a source of great gratification and encouragement to those of us who are concerned with the healthy development of the New Army. Just now there is no phase of military activity more important than the work which is being carried on so successfully by the Recruiting Service. The efficiency and thoroughness with which this work is done is reflected in every other department of Army life.

To do its full service to the nation and to its soldiers, the Army should be maintained at its authorized strength. Officers and men of the line know from experience that feeble, skeletonized battalions mean a maximum of duty and a minimum of accomplishment, and that a unit fully manned makes the life of a soldier worth living.

The month of July was "Enlisted Man's Month" in the Recruiting Service. Many of the officers were on duty with examining boards and as candidates for commissions in the Regular Army. The total number of acceptances for the month was 15,821, the largest number that has ever been secured by the Recruiting Service in normal times. For this remarkable record the enlisted personnel must receive full credit; its energy, courage and perseverance cannot be too highly commended. These figures demonstrate more clearly than anything I can say that the efficiency, morale and determination of the Recruiting Service has reached a high state of perfection.

I wish to express to the officers and men of the Recruiting Service through the NEWS, my keen appreciation of their work and to assure them that the Army is determined to render them every assistance in their struggle to bring the military establishment to its authorized strength.



Newton D. Baker
Secretary of War.

THE STARS AND STRIPES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1920.

They Buy the Stuff They Sell



Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War (right), and E. C. Morse, Director of Sales, taking home a stock of the canned foods offered by the War Department. The selling campaign offering millions of dollars worth of canned meats to the public at low prices was organized under their direction to help wallop the High Cost of Living.

THE ROCKFORD MORNING STAR, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1920.

WAR SECRETARY COMES AS GUEST OF CAMP TODAY

NEWTON D. BAKER ARRIVES AT
10:40 ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL
FOR INSPECTION

Hon. Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, will arrive in Rockford over the Illinois Central this morning at 10:40 o'clock. He will be met by a military guard of honor and rushed to Camp Grant. His arrival at the army post will be greeted with a salute of 19 guns by a detail from the 3rd Field Artillery.

At camp headquarters he will be received by Brig. General George Bell, Jr., and his staff. After a conference with the commanding officer of the camp, he will attend a meeting of all the officers where he will deliver an address.

Luncheon At Noon

Mr. Baker will be the guest of honor at a luncheon given by General Bell at the Hostess house at 12:15. All high officers of the camp, a number of prominent Rockford men, newspaper representatives and the Secretary and his staff will attend.

During the course of the day Mr. Baker will make a cursory inspection of the entire camp and a specific inspection of the camp schools. He will leave at 7 o'clock on the Illinois Central to inspect military posts further west.

At Camp Perry.

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Aug. 26.—Secretary of War Baker spent today at the rifle range here.

In the National rifle team match, of which the two hundred and six hundred yards stages were fired today, United States Marine Corps team No. 1 is leading with 2297. The 1,000 yard stage remains to be shot.

Inspects Camp Grant Today



NEWTON
D.
BAKER

Secretary Of War Baker Is Guest At Camp Grant



NEWTON D. BAKER.

Secretary of War Baker is inspecting the special service schools where 1,500 men and women have been taking a normal course preparatory to teaching and providing education for soldiers of the United States army.

Retain Camp Baker Says On Visit Here

No Present Intention of Abandoning It — Secre- tary Sees Bright Fut- ure for Army.

"As far as we know Camp Grant is permanent," said Secretary of War Newton D. Baker to a Register-Gazette reporter on reaching Camp Grant this morning to inspect the educational and recreational schools.

The secretary said there had been no intimation in the war department that the northern Illinois military post was to be abandoned as in the case of other training camps. One of the latest to be discontinued in this part of the country was Camp Dodge at Des Moines, Ia.

"Of course," continued Secretary Baker qualifying his practically definite statement relative to the future of Camp Grant, "nothing can be permanent and future developments may cause a change in present plans."

Brilliant Future for Army.

Immediately upon his arrival at camp, Secretary Baker was escorted to the stage in Liberty theater to make an address at the closing exercises of the special service schools in which 1,000 to 1,500 civilian instructors have been trained to carry out the policy of offering educational and recreational advantages to its soldiers.

The secretary, apparently imbued with the educational and recreational program and its possibilities in elevating the U. S. army to a high plane, painted a brilliant future for the success of the nation's fighting force in years to come.

As a result of the war department's policy of offering educational courses, Secretary Baker predicted that in less than fifty years the U. S. fighting forces would be composed of the nation's best young men.

"I can look into the future," said Mr. Baker, "and in less than fifty years see the army filled to its authorized strength with waiting lists of young men seeking entrance into the forces.

"We are getting now more recruits than we ever did.

"The demand for education in the army came from the men themselves. At the conclusion of hostilities in Europe there was practically a unanimous desire of the two million American soldiers there for education."

Problem After Armistice.

Secretary Baker said that the problem confronting military chiefs after the armistice was signed and 2,000,000 soldiers suddenly became idle was what to do with the "unoccupied army." He said that one of the first suggestions was to drill the soldiers from morning until night.

"They grumbled," the secretary said, "which, of course, is a soldier's privilege. Then came the first appeal for education and in France the idea of offering educational courses to the men originated.

"The primary purpose of an army is to make soldiers. The more intelligent an army, however, the more efficient an army. The soldier must be so trained to be able to use implements devised by science and industry.

"Vocational education and recreation is of secondary importance to the primary object of an army."

Standing Army Necessary.

At this point Secretary Baker characterized war as being wasteful of life, health, wealth and happiness and said that he sincerely hoped that it never would be necessary to engage in a great conflict. He stated, however, that under the present world scheme a standing army would be necessary and said that in his opinion the present system would prevail for years.

"When a soldier ceases to be a soldier," the speaker said, "he continues his citizenship. It is the aim of the new army policy not to send the soldier back to civilian life where he left off when enlisting, but to start back at a higher plane."

Secretary Baker said there were three ways to raise an army. First is by volunteers; second by compulsion or draft, and third "make the army so useful to men the natural impulse is to go into the army."

The first method of raising a fighting force, the speaker stated, was



MAJ. BERNARD LENTZ.

Major Lentz is of the general staff corps at Washington. He was placed in charge of the Recruit Educational Centers and personally assisted in supervising the training of the "Americans All" detachment.

accomplished through the lure of remuneration. This method he discarded. The second was exercised during the World war and his opinion the only democratic manner. The third he specially praised.

Speaker Avoids Politics.

The speaker omitted any reference to politics.

Secretary of War Baker spoke to a very large audience. Liberty theater was filled to capacity. His audience included the instructors preparing to impart education to the soldiers, members of the schools and men not yet having signified a desire to learn some trade or profession to fit them for civil life after their discharge.

As the secretary entered the theater the audience arose, soldiers at attention. On the stage were officers connected with the special service schools and civilian guests from Rockford.

Brig-Gen. George Bell, commanding officer of the post, introduced the speaker.

Secretary Baker arrived in Rockford from Chicago at 10:40 o'clock over the Illinois Central railroad. He was accompanied by his private secretary, B. F. Fiery, and J. H. Durbon, of the secret service. Mr. Baker came from Camp Perry, Ohio, where they spent Thursday on the rifle range. Mr. Baker occupied his time between Chicago and Rockford dictating letters to his secretary.

The war chief was met at the station by Brigadier General Bell and staff, and whirled out to Camp Grant in a big limousine.

As the secretary's party approached Liberty theater, B battery, in company of Maj. Joseph A. Rogers, boomed out the secretary's salute of nineteen guns. An infantry guard of

honor, composed of 112 men, stood at attention. The guard of honor was in command of Capt. H. O. Davis, of the 54th infantry, and Lieuts. R. D. Willis, 53rd infantry, and H. F. Tate, 51st infantry. The Sixth division band contributed a selection.

Before entering the theater Secretary Baker and Brigadier General Bell posed for motion pictures and newspaper photographers.

Guests at Luncheon.

Brigadier General Bell entertained Secretary Baker and civilian guests at luncheon this noon. In the luncheon party were the following:

Oscar F. Wilson, president Rotary club; A. V. Essington, president, and Arthur Knight, secretary University club; W. W. Bennett, president Kiwanis club; Frank Maynard, president Lions club; Charles M. Kendall, exalted ruler Rockford lodge of Elks; Fred Tittle, president Rockford Country club; Adam Gschwindt, president Rockford Motor Club; Frank Schmauss, T. B. Thompson, Mayor Robert Rew, Charles S. Brantingham, W. C. Free, N. F. Thompson, Sr., A. D. Early, Mr. Randell, George D. Roper, Dr. Hoke, Rt. Rev. P. J. Muldoon, Rev. John Gordon, Dr. R. C. Major Wood, Major Tulp, Captain Berry, Colonel Butts, Colonel Reese, Major Reese, Major Wood, Major Simpson, Chaplain Bateman, Colonel Thorne, Lieut. W. H. Craig, Captain Bass, Dr. Mann, Mr. Fiery and Mr. Durbon.

Recognize Col. R. I. Rees.

Col. Robert I. Rees, of the chief of staff's office at Washington, who organized Camp Grant Educational and Recreational schools, was shown the appreciation of his work by officers associated with him when they unanimously passed as resolution as follows:

"Whereas, the pronounced success of the Special E. & R. School is due, in so great measure, to the wisdom and indefatigable labor of Colonel Robert I. Rees, be it therefore,

"Resolved, that we, the officers attending said School desire to place on record our high appreciation of the great work which he has accomplished and to express our sincere thanks for the unfailing tact, patience, courtesy and consideration which has marked all his relations with us."

During the World War Colonel Rees served as a brigadier general.

Aug. 28/20

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ROCKFORD STAR

NEWTON D. BAKER, THE GREAT WAR SECRETARY.

Secretary Baker's second visit to Camp Grant brings up again for consideration his successful administration of the war department through the most momentous and trying period in the life of the nation. Secretary Baker, as much as any man who ever held the office, has exemplified the civilian in war in an extraordinary manner. In no war in the history of the country has the professional soldier had so complete and untrammeled authority as during the world war. No war was ever fought by the army with as much freedom from party politics as the late war. Whatever politics there were were the unavoidable politics of the army itself. Spoils, party favor or political dictation of officer personnel were happily absent. The big politicians who fell into easy jobs and were permitted to wear shoulder straps in the Spanish-American war took examinations or went through a training camp and were ranked on their merits. Newton D. Baker was a democratic secretary from first to last. Great as that influence was in the organization of the great army, it was in his high ideals for the moral safety of the men that Baker made his great name. He saw the dangers of the social side in taking men from the habits and pursuits of peace and throwing them into the very opposite conditions. He encouraged every helpful agency which would keep the army clean. That contribution to the war will make his name memorable in American history. The great educational work the army is doing is a part of Baker's plan to make the army a useful arm of the country's service. The new idea is away from methods of the past. There are those who say it will fail. There are those who doubt its success. There is a bare majority of military men who believe it will survive. But those in the latter class are being recruited by those who have been convinced against their former fears. If Baker gets the new army well fixed in its new attitude toward peace-time service and its attitude toward the men, he will have added something to his administration which will perpetuate his name as a great leader of men. Baker's success dates back to his trip overseas from which he returned electrified by the things he saw and inspired to his great achievements by the colossal task which he visualized for himself. Baker came home and made good.

The Rockford Morning Star Aug. 28, 1920
Secretary Baker makes inspection of
Camp Grant, Ill.

ORD MORNING STAR

ORD, ILLINOIS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1920.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.
FULL LEASED WIRE REPORT.

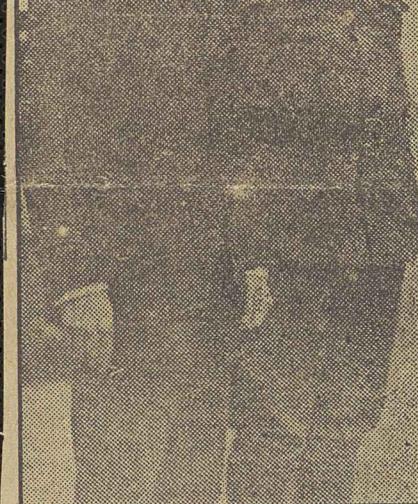
FOUR O'CLOCK

REES "SELF-DETERMINATION"

Camp Educational Activities Please War Department Chief



Secretary Newton D. Baker alighting from General Bell's car at stage entrance of Liberty theater at Camp Grant yesterday morning. From left to right are General Robert I. Rees, member of general staff, Washington, facing Secretary of War Baker who has just exchanged greetings with Major Lentz, Camp Upton educational officer. General Bell is standing between Mr. Baker and Major Lentz. An orderly is seen at the extreme right of the picture.



Secretary Baker and General Bell obligingly posed for a battery of movie, newspaper and private photographers as they came from the big meeting at Liberty theater. This is the result.

RUSSIAN REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE IS "IMPERTINENT"

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The following dispatch from Lucerne was received by the London Times.

"Premier Lloyd George has received the soviet note, and the impression created by it is not a satisfactory one. Its tone is considered to verge on studied impertinence. The note will be the subject of an exchange of views between London, Paris and Rome.

"It is expected that Lloyd George will remain here another week."

Alleged Slayer of Father-in-law Tries to Commit Suicide

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 27.—William Cole, held for the murder of his father-in-law, last Monday, whom he charged with attempted liberties on Mrs. Cole, his wife, tried to commit suicide in the county jail this afternoon. He straightened a safety pin and plunged it into his body below the lower left rib, just missing the heart, which he attempted to reach. He was found by a fellow prisoner, who gave the alarm. On examination by a deputy sheriff, the pin, measuring three and a quarter inches, was found imbedded to the end. Unless blood poison sets in Cole will recover, says the attending physician.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27.—Weather indications are:

ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN AND IOWA—Generally fair Saturday; Sunday, unsettled with probably showers; not much change in temperature.

Local Temperatures.

Local temperatures for the past 24 hours, Aug. 27-28, taken at The Star office.

4 a.m. 55 Noon 72 8 p.m. 60

5 a.m. 54 1 p.m. 73 9 p.m. 60

6 a.m. 54 2 p.m. 73 10 p.m. 60

7 a.m. 58 3 p.m. 73 11 p.m. 59

8 a.m. 57 4 p.m. 68 Midnight 58

9 a.m. 60 5 p.m. 61 1 a.m. 57

10 a.m. 64 6 p.m. 61 2 a.m. 56

11 a.m. 64 7 p.m. 61 3 a.m. 56

Current highest and lowest temperatures for the preceding 24 hours.

Boston 73 80 63 Detroit 68 74 64

New York 68 74 64 St. Paul 70 72 52

Chicago 70 75 63 Milwaukee 64 68 54

Jacksonville 73 82 73 San Fran. 64 68 54

Winnipeg 64 68 54

Local temperatures.

AMNS ENGLAND IF M'SWEENEY IS NOT LIBERATED

(Continued from Page One.)

relatives remained almost constantly at his bedside.

Bishop in Plea.

LONDON, August 27.—Bishop Cohen, of Cork, has written a strong appeal to the London Times urging the release of Lord Mayor MacSweeney, of Cork, saying his imprisonment offends all sense of justice.

Strike Spreading.

NEW YORK, August 27.—Elated by their tieup of virtually every British ship in New York harbor, the 2,000 or more longshoremen who quit work today expect to spread their walkout to every port in the United States in the hope of forcing Great Britain to release from jail Terence MacSweeney, lord mayor of Cork, and permit Archbishop Mannix to land on Irish soil. The women pickets who inspired the unexpected walkout of longshoremen, and the marine firemen, water tenders and oilers who joined them, feel the same way about it. They are not their wishes.

Quit on Other Ships.

Irish sympathizers working on American, French and Belgian steamships also quit work during the whirl along the North River this afternoon.

A little band of women pickets inspired the strike during the noon lunch hour. They stationed themselves outside the White Star pier, in the morning, to await the arrival of the Baltic, from which Archbishop Mannix was removed, on that ship's last voyage to Ireland and England.

When the Baltic docked the women held up a placard reading: "When Mannix goes to Ireland let the Baltic leave New York" and displayed other banners referring to Mannix, Lloyd George and MacSweeney.

Baltic Crews Quit.

During the lunch hour the longshoremen who had started work on the Baltic decided not to go back, and accompanied by the women pickets, they went into the holds of nearby liners, Canopic, Olympic and Celtic, where they quickly induced hundreds of other longshoremen and allied workers to join them.

Forming outside the White Star Line pier, inside of which were officials calling for police reserves, the strikers began a parade that swept up West street engulfing hundreds of longshoremen at the docks of the Cunard, Anchor and other British lines, and leaving in its wake more than a dozen steamships with loading schedules badly disrupted.

Strike Unauthorized.

Steamship officials were unable to state what they will do to maintain their schedules. Nor were longshoremen union leaders who declared the strike unauthorized though stating most of their men favored "Irish freedom." No one could estimate tonight the number of men who quit work.

In spite of the strike, the White Star liner, Olympic, will sail tomorrow, her officials said tonight. At the Cunard line offices there was confidence the Aquatania also would leave tomorrow.

Several British ships are scheduled to arrive tomorrow and early next week, but the longshoremen declare they will not unload them, except for mail, until MacSweeney is freed and Archbishop Mannix is allowed to go to Ireland.

3,000 More Will Strike.

An ovation greeted 1100 striking members of the Baltic's crew when they marched into a theater tonight where a mass meeting protesting Mac Sweeney's imprisonment was in progress. The gathering was addressed by Frank Walsh and Eamonn De Valera "president of the Irish republic."

Walsh said 3,000 more men would quit work on British shipping here in the "fight for Ireland."

"With the cold-blooded assassination of MacSweeney will come about the downfall of England," said Walsh.

Congratulate MacSweeney.

MacSweeney does not want to die" said Valera "but he knows that on his fortitude and determination more depends for Ireland than the fate of an army corps."

A resolution was adopted congratulating MacSweeney on his opportunity to win a moral victory that would be heard around the world.

Kenyon Urged to Probe Finances of Socialist Party

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—James M. Miller, former United States consul general to New Zealand, tonight sent a letter to Chairman Kenyon of the senate campaign investigating committee, asking it to look into the campaign finances and methods of the minor political parties.

"The socialist party is raising a fund larger than ever before," said the letter in part, and the non-partisan league is raising enormous sums for propaganda and campaign purposes and the farmer-labor party is also raising a campaign fund.

Financed By Reds?

"The socialists are great schemers and it has been persistently reported that they are financed by the Bolsheviks in Russia."

Mr. Miller's letter also asked that betting on the elections be investigated charging that the major parties deliberately try to "influence votes by betting."

Socialists' Statement.

National socialists headquarters later in a statement declaring it was true the party was raising the largest campaign fund in its history, but denied it received funds from Russia although the party was "in sympathy with Russia."

The statement said in part:

"It has long been the socialist custom to publish in our organ the name of every contributor to our fund. This will be done this year and will show that our money comes from small contributors."

Raising Large Fund.

"The idea that we are trying to socialize the republican party is absurd. The republican party is largest campaign fund in our history because it receives funds from Russia although the party was 'in sympathy with Russia.'

The statement said in part:

"It has long been the socialist custom to publish in our organ the name of every contributor to our fund. This will be done this year and will show that our money comes from small contributors."

SECRETARY BAKER MAKES INSPECTION OF CAMP GRANT

(Continued From Page One.)

spoke in a distinct, enthusiastic tone. He expresses himself clearly and never repeats. His address was informative and prophetic.

Two Visits to Camp.

"This is the second time I have been privileged to visit Camp Grant," he said in opening. "When I came here before I recall a vast amphitheater filled with soldiers. That was July 4th, 1918. Now two years have passed and we have different motives to stimulate our soldiers. Then a great body of men was putting the finishing touches of training before going overseas. When I visited the division in Luxemburg after the armistice was signed, I saw the results of the training at Camp Grant."

He then told of the birth of the army educational program. After the armistice was signed, many plans were proposed for the employment of the men until such time as they might be returned to their homes, he explained. Offering the men opportunity of self-improvement and study was one of these. "The men decided the answer for themselves," the secretary said. They made it evident that they wanted education. Everything from A-B-C to the higher college subjects were taught. For men who could not be spared to attend the schools correspondence courses were devised. The idea followed the army back to America.

Purpose, to Make Soldiers.

"The primary purpose of an army is to make soldiers. The first requisite of a soldier is to possess traits of a fighting man. The more intelligent an army, however, the more efficient the army. The soldier must be so trained to be able to use implements devised by science and industry. Education is secondary but from it the fighting man is better trained to use the powers God gave him."

There are three ways to raise an army, Mr. Baker said. The first by the volunteer system; the second by draft or compulsion; the third to "make the army so useful to men, the natural impulse is to go into the army." As a result of the war department's policy of offering educational courses, the speaker predicts, that is less than fifty years the fighting force would be composed of the nation's picked men.

Education Wins Recruits.

"I can look into the future and in less than fifty years see the army filled to its authorized strength with a waiting list of young men seeking entrance into the forces. We are getting more recruits now than ever before."

"With an educational program which provides for the teaching in a trade or useful occupation of every one of our soldiers, this plan will become so popular in years to come that there will be a waiting list in every branch of the service. The public will realize that every soldier is a ward of Uncle Sam and that when he is discharged from the service he re-enters civilian life on a higher plane of efficiency as a result of loaning his time and energies to the government."

Dignitaries Attend Luncheon.

Following the meeting at the theater, the Secretary greeted the invited guests upon the platform. He then left the building by the stage entrance and walked with General Bell to the front of the theater, greeting a number of people on the way. Moving pictures of the Secretary shaking hands with a group of people on the steps of the building, his introduction to Mayor Rew and Chief Bargren and a conference with Bishop Muldoon were registered.

A luncheon was given at the Five Points Hostess house in Mr. Baker's honor by General Bell. Covers were laid for about forty, including a number of prominent Rockford men. Following the luncheon the distinguished cabinet member met the dinner guests and again posed for moving pictures.

An inspection of the camp followed. Secretary Baker's avowed purpose in visiting the camp at this time was to ascertain the progress made by the Educational and Recreational school which closes this week.

"Americans All" Detachment.

One of the features of the entertainment planned in Secretary Baker's honor was a military, educational and recreational demonstration by an "Americans All" detachment from the camp schools. There were sixteen men in the group who a few months ago were unable to read and write the English language. A number could not even speak it. They were sent to the educational center at Camp Upton for military training and elementary English and citizenship. Recently they came to Camp Grant to complete their courses and to form the nucleus of the Camp Grant recruit educational center.

The men were trained by Major Bernard Lentz, of the general staff, assisted by Foxhall Dangerfield and George Nelson, directors of the camp dramatic department and Lawrence Cover, musical director. Four of the men prepared and delivered short addresses in English and other contributed to the program. Five similar groups are now engaged upon the Redpath Chautauqua circuit. The men comprising the group, with their birthplaces are:

Joseph Schmidt, Hungary; Gust Theodore, Greece; John Dolben, Wisconsin; Mike Kwaky, Pennsylvania; Martin K. Konvinka, Missouri; Bud Houchens, Kentucky; Thomas Ramsey, Tennessee; Theotinus Paulin, Canada; Mike Pronkter, Slovakia; Frank Novak, Poland; Peter Mikkelsen, Denmark; David Kameneczuk, Poland; Joseph Sinol, Poland; Anton Ralick, Russia; Alexander Naul, Russia; John W. Hager, Missouri.

Secretary Left Last Night.

Secretary Baker several times during the day reaffirmed the fact that as far as is now known Camp Grant will be permanent. There is no intention of abandoning the camp at the present time, he said, but no one can tell what may happen in a few years to come.

He left the city last evening on the Illinois Central returning to Chicago, whence he will leave for other posts in the Central department. There was no demonstration at the station as the Secretary of War arrived and stood upon the platform conversing with a small group almost unnoticed. He boarded the chair car of the 7 o'clock train and proceeded into the diner. He was soon and the word quickly spread. Considerable deference was shown him.

Mr. Baker was accompanied upon his trip by his private secretary, B. F. Cudine and J. H. Durbon, of the secret

COX'S EXPOSE OF SLUSH FUND A SENSATION

(Continued from Page One.)

skeptic answered a rhetorical question by saying he didn't believe the governor had named a single corporation or individual that had paid a cent and Mr. Cox, who appears to enjoy heckling, said the senate investigating committee dominated by republicans had the power to call in Chairman Hays and Treasurer Upham and either disprove the charges or get the names of the persons who had contributed the quotas.

The governor read his manuscript carefully and frequently flaunted aloft, so that everybody could see them, printed copies of the Official Bulletin which was published privately and for confidential use by the republican national finance organization. Mr. Cox evoked much amusement as he read some of the slogans from the official bulletin and as he poked fun at Senator Harding for saying he didn't know of these things when the Bulletin contains a letter of endorsement from the republican candidate himself.

Created a Suspicion.

Of course, crowds do not analyze speeches carefully. They go by impression and the intonation of voice and emphasis of speakers. Editorial writers will probably scrutinize the evidence and the senatorial investigating committee will also examine it carefully and the republicans named in the documents still have an opportunity to explain their side of the case. But this much Governor Cox did do—he created a suspicion in the minds of his audience that if \$8,000,000 was being raised in 27 states from 25,000,000 people, the final totals could easily more than double or as he phrased it, "not less than fifteen million dollars." He also spoke often of quotas being oversubscribed in cities not mentioned in the list covering the first \$8,000,000 as to create the impression that a second list of quotas was made up for additional sums.

If Governor Cox has that second list, he gave no hint of it in his speech here. Circumstantially he built up the second part of his case on inference and deduction and asks that the burden of disproving the existence of a larger fund than at least eight million dollars be placed upon his opponents.

Other Documents.

There is talk that Governor Cox has other documents and that he wants to draw the fire of his opponents by publishing it in separate speeches, but newspaper men here have the impression that if the governor had any more substantial proof than he presented to show the plans for the remaining seven million dollars, he would have produced it in Pittsburgh. It is admitted that he established his case for the first eight millions but that the remainder rests upon inferences drawn from various references in the Official Bulletin to cities and states not mentioned in the original list of quotas.

This much can be said—the audience in Pittsburgh recognized the discrepancy between the statement attributed to Will Hays that he had estimated the republican campaign fund at \$3,000,000 and the admission of Treasurer Upham that at least \$7,000,000 would cover the expense for national and state and local election purposes.

Unquestionably the quota given by Governor Cox will be admitted as having been an estimate for state and county work as well as the presidential ticket in various cities, but before the senatorial investigating committee next week the republicans will have their opportunity to show how they intended to differentiate between the federal and state expenditures.

**LEWIS PREDICTS
WAR BETWEEN U. S.
AND JAPAN SOON**

(Continued from Page One.)

next president of the United States will command this nation through another world war. This conflict will be in the Pacific. It will be with a league of Japan, Russia, and Germany against the United States. The revenge of Germany—the vengeance of Russia and the oriental hatred of Japan will assail the supremacy of the United States to destroy it.

The people of our nation are blinded to the approach of this calamity and making no proper preparation to avoid it.

No Unity of Patriotism.

"There is no unity of patriotism for America as a nation. The coming presidential election will present to the world the event of a president of the United States being chosen upon issues that have no relation to the United States and by voters who have no thought of the welfare of the American people. These are the foreign-born voters, now citizens of the United States who will vote the expression of grievances or gratifications of their fatherland, as they revenge or justify the world war peace treaty on the basis of its effect on their motherland—indifferent as to fate of their adopted land. These voters are of number in the doubtful states sufficient to turn the balance and assure the result. This fact is the signal of the want of true American devotion. Political leaders encourage these foreign voters to sustain political parties in the attack on country or party, without regard to the effect such conduct has in breaking down American patriotic unity. Only the immediate teaching by our people, that any man of this nation who puts the demand or interest of another nation over this United States is a violation of his oath of citizenship, and that any inciting of the foreign-born to avenge his native country by turning against his adopted land is treason—can we create such unity of defense and support as will frighten the threatening nations of the future from assault upon us."

"This is now the new task for the American lawyer. Let there be less of Americanisms and an immediate call to action for an American union of all Americans."

AIR RACES ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Two air races were announced today by the Army Air Service. The first will be October 18 to November 20, and the second will be in 1921.

The races will be from New York to Los Angeles, early in 1921.

CHERRY PIE LAST REQUEST OF NEGRO ABOUT TO BE HANGED

DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 27.—Fred Douglas, a negro, was hanged today for the murder of I. T. Williams, manager of an oil station. During the last few days, Douglas refused offers of water melon and chicken and requested for his last breakfast a big cherry pie.

COX RENEWS ATTACK ON G. O. P. FINANCES

(Continued from Page One.)

perfectly well who attended this meeting at which these lists were distributed by the republican leaders. It is a matter that can be got at in a perfectly simply way.

"Another thing that I don't understand is why Mr. Harding and Mr. Hays are not coming forward with some explanation of why this quota list was kept secret."

Makes Four Speeches

Almost from the moment of arrival this afternoon, Governor Cox hammered republican finances. He made four addresses and in all but one, that to soldier patients at the public health service tuberculosis hospital at Allington, he denounced the republican campaign.

He addressed a hotel meeting of the First Voters league, the soldier boys, a ratification dinner at Savin Rock, a Long Island Shore resort and a public meeting in a theater tonight.

Self Determination

In his addresses he urged the entrance of America into the League of Nations, and to his audience at Savin Rock he made what his auditors regarded as a reference to the Irish question, the first of his campaign.

In pleading for the league, he said it was put forward by President Wilson in delineation of the "fourteen points" one of which is "self determination of free people."

"The league of nations" the governor continued does not abridge the right of any racial entity to determine its own destiny. It was never intended to be, and under its administration it will never be, an agency

that will restrain or discourage the same kind of emotions of any people—emotions like those that stirred the colonists to achieve their independence in 1776."

The statement was cheered by the audience, many of whom it was said were of Irish descent.

Professor Withdraws Address.

The Irish question also entered into the arrangements of the speaking committee. An announcement that Professor Irvin Fisher, of Yale, a member of an organization which once memorialized congress to refrain from acting in the Irish freedom dispute, would speak tonight met with objections from Irish sympathizers, and Professor Fisher offered to strike off his address. He announced, however, that many college professors and other "progressives and independents" soon would organize to work for Governor Cox's election.

Among those he named was Charles W. Elliott, president emeritus of Harvard university.

The governor reiterated that as governor he had never used soldiers or "fired a shot" in any industrial controversy, but had used the Golden Rule

at another point he said:

"I don't think these contributions are being made because of patriotism. A great many of the men who are writing the largest checks remained at home making fortunes while the American boys were overseas."

Makes Friends of Convalescents.

Governor Cox made a new list of friends gained in his visit to the tubercular soldiers' hospital, where he went through the wards shaking hands and talking with the former service men.

He told later audiences of his hospitable visit and declared he "was inspired to make war as impossible as it is humanly possible to make it."

Republicans Jealous.

Jealousy of President Wilson and the democratic administration was largely the cause of the republican leaders opposing to the league. Referring to the democratic war administration, he added:

"If you search the heart of the average republican politician you will find resentment because of the Almighty God left him sitting on the belachers."

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1920.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker Will Be Waterloo's Guest Today



NEWTON D. BAKER

SEC. BAKER WILL ARRIVE HERE TODAY

Member of President Wilson's
Cabinet To Deliver Address
At Hippodrome.

IS ON AFTERNOON PROGRAM

Chicago, Sept. 16, 1920.
Hon. Fred Dale Wood,
International Lyceum and
Chautauqua Association,
Russell-Lamson Hotel,
Waterloo, Iowa.
Secretary Baker unaccompanied
will arrive Waterloo 8:55 a. m.,
seventeenth via Illinois Central.
R. J. McMILLAN,
Asst. Director
Speaker's Bureau.

A telegram from national Democratic headquarters in Chicago yesterday announced that Hon. Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, will arrive in Waterloo at 8:55 this morning via the Illinois Central railroad. He is unaccompanied, except by his secretary. He will go at once to the Hotel Russell-Lamson, where he will rest until time for his speech before the International Lyceum and Chautauqua association at the Dairy Cattle Congress hippodrome, which will be at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Breakfast will be taken at the hotel with several of the officers of the association.

Secretary Baker will be met at the train by John T. Sullivan, representing the local democracy, and the following committee of the association: Fred Dale Wood, who is chairman of the convention program committee and also chairman of the reception committee; William H. Stout, president of the International Lyceum and Chautauqua Association; Harry P. Harrison of Chicago, general manager of the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, who, during the war, was national chairman of the National Smileage campaign and national chairman of the executive committee of the speakers' bureau of the Red Cross, in addition to having charge of all tents in all camps and cantonments in the United States, under direction of the secretary of war; Charles F. Horner of Kansas City, general manager Redpath-Horner Chautauquas, and assistant director of the speakers' bureau of the Democratic national committee in 1912 and 1916; W. V. Harrison of Columbus, O., chautauqua manager and chairman of the executive committee of the War Camp Community Service; Moreland Brown, of the White and Myers Chautauquas, Kansas City; and C. Olin Bruce, secretary and treasurer of the Standard Chautauqua System, Lincoln, Neb. In this

list there are three Democrats, three Republicans and one Independent.

No public functions have been planned in honor of the secretary. He will be the guest of the International Lyceum and Chautauqua Association until after he has spoken at the convention, after which he will be free to accept any attention the local democracy may care to show him and that meets his approval.

The Union Motor Car company has placed a Peerless sedan, the secretary's favorite car, at the disposal of Secretary Baker while in the city and, for the nonce, at least, it will belong to the United States government. The car will be driven by Jeffrey Sullivan, son of J. T. Sullivan.

The secretary's part of the program will begin exactly at 3 o'clock, so that those who want to hear this representative of the president's cabinet will have to be in their seats before that hour. It is expected that the seating capacity of the pavilion will be taxed to capacity, so that it may be wise to go early and avoid the rush. The secretary will be introduced by Fred Dale Wood, of Chicago, one of America's most prominent Democrats.

Secretary of War Is Speaker Before Chautauqua Today



BAKER MANIFESTS MUCH CONCERN IN AFFAIRS OF IOWA

How Is the Corn Crop? One of His Questions on Being Interviewed Today.

ROOT IS NOT DEVELOPING LEAGUE SUBSTITUTE, SAYS

Asserts That Cox Is Gaining in Strength as Campaign Grows Warmer.

An informal reception to Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, guest of the International Lyceum and Chautauqua association in Waterloo today, will take place in Hotel Russell-Lamson at 6 p. m. Citizens of Waterloo are invited to meet and greet the secretary at this time.

A decided interest was shown by Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, in all things concerning Iowa in an interview given this morning to a reporter for the Evening Courier. Queries concerning the kind of crops the farmers are reaping this year, the political situation in Iowa, the extent of the inroads of the Nonpartisan league in the state, and the state of general prosperity gave an indication of his interest in the state.

Immediately following his arrival in the city at 8:55 a. m. today Secretary Baker was taken from the Illinois Central station to Hotel Russell-Lamson in an automobile driven by Mrs. Herbert B. Cropper. Breakfast was served to Secretary Baker and his reception committee in the diningroom of the hotel, after which he retired to his room. Affairs of state may hang in the balance, but they can never interfere with his enjoyment of his well known straight stemmed pipe and that received his concentrated attention immediately upon reaching his room.

"Won't Want My Stuff."

A flare of a match, three puffs, and the secretary was ready for questions. Upon being informed that the paper which was represented before him was Republican in politics, his answer was, "I don't suppose they will print any of my stuff then." The secretary told of the trip he has made from Washington, D. C., during which he stopped long enough at the State college of Pennsylvania to be at the opening exercises of the reserve officers' training school at that institution. "It was purely a non-political mission," he said.

"Gov. Cox is gaining steadily," said the secretary in answer to a request for information on the progress of the national campaign of the Democratic candidate for president. "His known achievements as a progressive and his position on the league of nations are gaining for him every day." A few more moments of consideration on the pipe, indicated by regular puffs, followed this assertion of confidence in Gov. Cox's ability to "knock Harding into a cocked hat."

New Work of Army.

The new work of the army that has occupied the attention of the secretary of war and his cohorts since the signing of the armistice has been largely concerned with the establishing of the army educational program and the fitting of soldiers for positions in civil life. "The army is chiefly interested in developing its educational program to insure to the men in the army success after their service is over," said Secretary Baker.

"Elihu Root is not developing a substitute for the league of nations, but is working on a basis of the machinery of that document," said the secretary, in answer to a question concerning the collaboration of Senator Harding and Elihu Root in framing a substitute to the plan of President Wilson. He did not comment on Senator Harding's stand on the league. Not inferring that the league was doomed to go up in smoke, the secretary concluded this statement on the famous peace pact with another cloud of smoke rings.

"World's Greatest" in Quotes.

"The explosion on Wall street occurred after I left Washington," said the secretary, "and I have received no official information on the matter." Conversation respecting the cause of the catastrophe led to a consideration of the Chicago Tribune, which the reporter referred to as the world's greatest newspaper. "What is the world's greatest newspaper?" asked the secretary. On pointing out the statement on the paper itself, he replied, "Oh, I see you're quoting."

Secretary Baker looks out on life thru a pair of black shell rimmed glasses that give him the appearance of a serious young student.

Is Called "My Boy."

An incident has been told that while the secretary was mayor of Cleveland he was riding along on the train one day with a copy of a lawbook, known as Blackstone's, under his arm. Another passenger who was sitting across the aisle from the then mayor, noticing the book, came over to him and, after a paternal fashion said, "My boy, after you have mastered that book as I have you will have a profound knowledge of the law." The passenger was unaware that his youthful appearing cotraveler was mayor of Cleveland.

This youthful appearance is accentuated by the slight figure of the secretary and his modest demeanor. "You wouldn't pick him out of a crowd as a member of the president's cabinet," said a bystander on seeing the secretary cross the lobby of the hotel to the elevator.

*Wash.
Even. Star
Sept. 16/20*

The garden party given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, at Beauvoir, for the President-elect of Panama, Señor Dr. Don Belisario Porras, was a charming social event. This estate, situated at 35th street and Woodley road, has a long drive leading up to the house, which is one of the most spacious and elegant residences in the suburban section. The lower floor of the house is divided by a broad hallway, which terminates at the drawing room, a large room with many windows opening out on the lawn, standing in front of a sides of the house. The furnishings in the house are in exquisite taste, and many objects of art and paintings of rare value are to be seen in the various rooms. The dining room, at the right of the drawing room, opens out on a glass-enclosed pergola, which has seats cushioned in red, and no doubt is frequently used as a breakfast room.

Mrs. Baker and Dr. Porras received on the lawn standing in front of a clump of giant trees, from which hung two large Panama flags with the Stars and Stripes between. The flag of Panama and the United States flag also draped the porte cochere at the front of the house. Mrs. Brewster, wife of Gen. Brewster, and Mrs. Nolan, wife of Gen. Nolan, presided at the daintily appointed tea table, which was arranged at one end of the terrace, and smaller tables, each decorated with a cluster of roses and surrounded with comfortable chairs, were placed at intervals about the terrace, which gives a beautiful view of the city and of the river.

The guests included the Secretary of State, Mr. Colby; the third assistant secretary of state, Mr. Merle Smith; the ambassador of Argentina, Mr. Le Breton; Señora de Mathieu, wife of the ambassador of Chile; the minister of Ecuador and Señora de Elizalde, the minister of Honduras, Señor Lopez Futiérrez; the minister of Salvador, Señor Sol; Gen. Pershing, the former minister of Bolivia and Mme. Calderon and Miss Elena Calderon, Dr. L. S. Rowe, director of the Pan-American Union; Admiral and Mrs. Robert E. Coontz, Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Welles; Miss Ramona E. Lefevre, Mr. Franklin Adams, counselor of the Pan-American Union, and Mrs. Adams, and a number of Army officers and their wives.

The president-elect, with the members of his suite, which includes the charge d'affaires of the Panama legation, Señor Lefevre, and several military aids remained until nearly half past six.

LEAGUE IS ISSUE BETWEEN PARTIES SEC. BAKER SAYS

Result of Vote Dependent on
Knowledge of Covenant
and Candidate's Views.

WORLD UNION OFFERS BEST WAY TO PEACE FOR U. S.

Takes Issue With Harding's
Views on Separate Interna-
tional Justice Court.

Claiming ratification of the league of nations document and peace treaty as written is the only course which the American people can, in justice to their previous attitude and expectations of the world, adopt; challenging logic of opponents of the covenant in their criticisms of certain sections and defending the document in its entirety as the only effective guardian of world peace, Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, spoke this afternoon at International Lyceum and Chautauqua during the time dedicated to the Democratic party by the program committee. Adoption of the league covenant as written, Mr. Baker claimed, was the question to be decided in the presidential election this year, since the Democratic party and its president was openly committed to it, while the Republican party's standard bearer has made no pledges and the Lodge wing of the party has proved its hostility.

Mr. Baker, who is credited with being, next to the president, the most enthusiastic supporter of the league, claimed for it that it is the outgrowth of ideas of democracy and humanity expressed in the constitution of the United States and made effective in the life of the republic, that it assures application of those ideas to the entire human race and that the steady growth of America has been preparation for the final act by which this nation shall enter into partnership with all the nations of the world for mutual good.

Only Way to End War.

"We are at war with Germany," said Mr. Baker, "that war can be ended by but one process, the making of a treaty which will settle the future relations of the German people and the people of the United States. The treaty of Versailles is still open to us. It has been accepted by Germany—if we accept it, it closes that chapter and starts the new international order. If we continue our rejection of it, we must either continue at war or negotiate a new treaty.

"The question, then, is endorsement of the provisions of the league now in existence, for which the Democratic party and Democratic president have pronounced unequivocally while the position of the Republican party and its statesmen is divided and differs from day to day. Senator Harding, in his speech of acceptance, clearly opposed to acceptance of the covenant and in favor of some new form of association. In some of his addresses he declared the league of nations organized un-

der the Versailles treaty to be a wreck with no salvage value. Later, he seemed to be of the opinion that the international court of justice established under the league of nations might be the only valuable part of the league and that the United States might accept that much of it, but repudiate the rest. His later utterances seem to indicate a belief on his part that perhaps there may be some salvage value in the league after all, and that wise and conscientious men, after the fourth of next March, and under his direction, can discover how much of value there is and just how the scraps can be put together into a working machine. There is only one statement which he could make which would satisfy me, and that would be a plain and direct statement of his intention and that of his party to ratify the treaty. That statement he plainly has not the least intention of making.

Necessary Part of Treaty.

"So far as the party differences are concerned, it is enough to say that the Democratic party is for the league and the Lodge, or controlling wing, of the Republican party, is against it. We must answer two questions before we can intelligently determine how our vote should be cast. Was the league covenant necessary as a part of the treaty, and is the league, as created, an agency for world peace?

"Need of such an arrangement was clearly recognized by representatives of all powers assembled at the conference. The covenant as drawn is a frank attempt to institute an international relationship in which secret diplomacy will be replaced by open public treaties, in which rights of small nations will be recognized and controversies among nations settled by peaceful means as a substitute for war.

For External Problems Only.

"Article Ten," he said, by which "members of the league undertake to respect and preserve, as against external aggression, territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members, is the great peacemaker and peace-preserver of the treaty. It has no concern with internal disturbances or suppression of national or other movements within the boundaries of member states. It aims only to prevent external aggression. The treaty, having fixed national boundaries upon just lines, having recognized the nationalities of peoples and set up in freedom small states, Article Ten now seeks to prevent this arrangement, from being upset by greed or ambition of neighboring nations, and so withdraws from all states either the ambition for conquest or the fear of subjugations which in the past have been the moving causes of most wars.

"Article Eleven, which provides that any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any member of the league or not, is a matter of concern to the whole league, which 'shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations' and which also says 'it is also declared to be the friendly right of each member of the league to bring to the attention of the assembly, or of the council, any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends,' had," Mr. Baker declared, "already prevented one war, between Finland and Sweden.

No Compulsion Anywhere

"There is no power in the league anywhere; whether by inference or by statement, to compel any nation to use its armed forces or to contribute its armed forces against its consent given at the time it surveys the controversy and measures the necessity. Each nation retains a complete veto upon any recommendation which may be made that it use military force against any other nation in any controversy.

"This league is already organized and at work. It has appointed various commissions for carrying out and applying terms of the treaty and is busy bringing into existence, under its guidance, peace agencies about which statesmen have talked and written for centuries without ever being able to create them because there never was before a single group of the world's greatest men, representing the world interests of mankind, free from selfishness, to overcome the obstacles which all such hopes encountered in the old international order. ***

Alternative is Exclusion.

"And what is the alternative if we reject the treaty and the covenant? We simply exclude ourselves, for the rest of the world has accepted and is operating under it. Senator Harding, after rejecting it, would begin, no doubt, by 'hopefully approaching' Germany to make a new treaty. But Germany is bound by this treaty to all the other nations of the world; she can make no treaty with us inconsistent with it; if she did it would constitute a mere alliance between the United States and Germany against the rest of the world. In any case it would separate us in peace from those we joined in war, and disassociate us from the powers of light and right in the world which are now, for the first time in history of the world, united in the interests of justice.

"At one time Sen. Harding seemed to feel the permanent court of international justice was the sole agency necessary for the preservation of world peace, to be supplemented by an occasional conference attended by representatives of the great powers.

"The permanent international court would be far more absolute and dominant, and require a far greater surrender of national sovereignty than is involved in the council of the league of nations, in which each nation reserves an absolute veto to itself. The court can merely administer law, it cannot make law; the council of the league can propose to the members of the league for adoption new regulations and agreements which will have the force of law and these, when so adopted, can be administered and applied by the court, but without the leave to bring into existence a body of recognized international law the court would find itself constantly without rule of precedent to guide it in questions, even of a legal nature, submitted to it for decision.

"After Sen. Harding had declared it to be substantially all that was needed for preservation of international peace, his attention was called to the fact that the Hague tribunal had never been able to enforce its decrees, and he, therefore, in a speech referred to the fact that the court was criticised for the reason that 'it lacks teeth.' He immediately said, 'very well, let's put teeth into it.' All of which sounds very simple, but whose teeth is the senator going to put into the Hague tribunal? If the Hague tribunal is to have teeth it is to have force and the only kind of force which operates among na-

tions is armed force. So that the proposition of the senator means that the Hague tribunal, as he conceives it, is to have the right not only to judge legal questions and perhaps political questions, but to summon the armed forces of the nations of the earth to enforce its decrees.

Cannot Dodge Issue.

"We cannot abandon the task to which we set our hands when we entered this war. We have no right to indulge in personal feelings of partisan preferences in the presence of questions so great as these. *** The world is molten now and will take new forms. All over the earth men are in rebellion against ancient organizations and ancient instruments which could do nothing effective to prevent the frightful catastrophe which has overtaken them. All sorts of experiments are being tried to set up new kinds of government and bring about new relationships, but deep in the hearts of men everywhere there is the solemn determination

nation that this thing which has been, this ugly, cruel, destroying thing, must not be again. I do not think men are turning to communism, socialism or anarchy; they have passed the point where their griefs are solaced by theories; but they are finally determined that whatever form the future organization takes, it must be a form by which the industry of the world will be saved from devotion to useless and destructive purposes, the commerce of the world saved from disorganization, men saved from death on fields of battle and women and children rescued from casual slaughter as mere incidents in a general catastrophe."

BAKER SAYS LEAGUE PREVENTED ONE WAR

ny times Sept. 18/20

Points to Dispute Between Sweden and Finland Over the Aland Islands.

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Wants to Know Whose "Teeth" Senator Intends to Put in Hague Tribunal.

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"Under the old order," Mr. Baker said, "Finland would instantly have occupied the Aland Islands with her military forces; Sweden would have mobilized her fleet, cut off Finnish ships if possible and prepared expeditionary forces for immediate attack. But the League in operation has already prevented one war."

The Secretary also took issue with what he described as Senator Harding's assertion that some such international court as The Hague tribunal with "teeth" in it was the sole agency necessary for the preservation of world peace.

"All of which sounds very simple," Mr. Baker continued, "but whose 'teeth' is the Senator going to put into The Hague tribunal? His criticism of the covenant of the League of Nations is that it may require the use of the armed forces of the United States. Now, our armed forces are our teeth; the sanction of the court is the force it can use to put its decrees and judgments into operation; if The Hague tribunal is to have teeth it is to have force, and the only kind of force which operates among nations is armed force."

"We get nowhere by changing the name of the thing; we get nowhere by using the word 'teeth' when we mean 'soldiers.' It is clear that such a court as Senator Harding must have had in mind would be far more of a super-state than has yet been proposed by anybody; while the only kind of a court that has the least chance of being organized with the consent of the other nations of the world is a court which can decide legal questions and leave the conciliation of political controversies among the States to the friendly offices of such a body as the Council of the League."

In picturing the machinery set up for the League, Mr. Baker said that the use of military force was "an open question."

"Should a proper case arise," he continued, "the Council would recommend to the several Governments of the League what, in its judgment, ought to

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Illustration Service

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ribine Sept. 18/20
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Wash. Post
Sept. 18/20.

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Washington Post
9/18/20.

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ny Tribune
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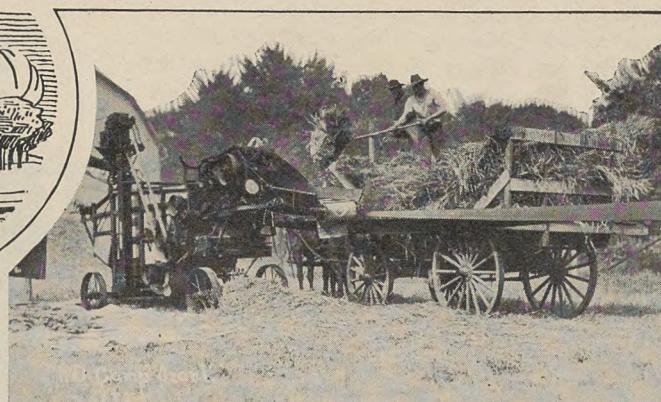
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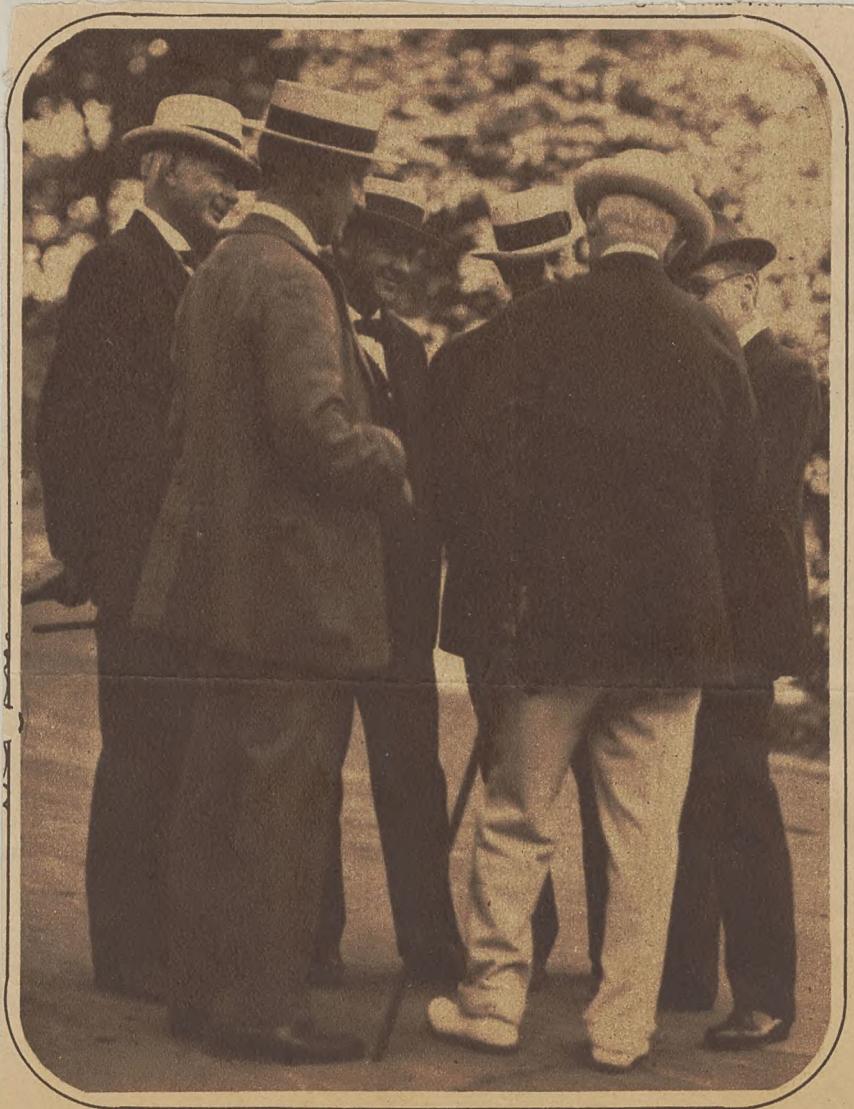
Washington Post
9/18/20.

4 U. S. Army Recruiting News

Camp Grant



Secretary Baker inspecting the school farm.



An informal meeting of the cabinet in the White House grounds. Left to right: Secretaries Burleson, Colby, Daniels, Alexander, Payne and Baker.

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Sun Star Sept 26/20

PENN STATE COLLEGIAN

Tuesday, September 14, 1920

SECRETARY OF WAR TO ADDRESS STUDENT BODY

Hon. Newton D. Baker to Speak on
"Physical Value of Military Training"
at Opening Mass Meeting

CADET COMPANIES TO ACT AS PARTY ESCORT

When the Pennsylvania State College holds its opening exercises on Wednesday morning, September fifteenth, for the sixty-sixth time, students, faculty and visitors will have the rare pleasure of hearing an address from a nationally known figure. Arrangements have been completed by Dr. E. E. Sparks, until June, 1920, the President of this college, whereby the Secretary of War of the United States, Honorable Newton D. Baker, will be present. The Secretary comes here to outline the military policy to be followed during the year by all land grant colleges. His message on that day will be sent to every state college in the country.

Secretary Baker will be accompanied by Honorable Vance C. McCormick, of Harrisburg, a member of the Board of Trustees of this college. The party will drive from Lewistown and will be met at the city limits by the cadet military band, under the direction of Bandmaster W. O. Thompson, and by one or more volunteer companies of the cadet regiment. The Secretary will then be escorted to the Auditorium, where he will speak on "Physical Value of Military Training". The address will be about eleven o'clock Wednesday morning and will be a big feature of the annual opening exercises of the college. He will return to Washington immediately after taking lunch at the President's house.

Secretary Baker's visit will be the second within a fortnight of a member of the President's cabinet at State College. A week ago last Friday Honorable Wm. B. Wilson, United States Secretary of Labor came to State College with Honorable J. L. Spangler of Bellefonte, and was shown about the College by Dr. Sparks. It is not often that State College has the pleasure of entertaining such distinguished guests and all attempts are being made to make Secretary Baker's visit here a most pleasant one.

N. Y. Sun and Herald

18 AUGUST 1920

Mr. Baker's Delusion and Mr. Lloyd George's Confession.

The speech delivered yesterday by NEWTON D. BAKER before the Democratic State Convention in Ohio—that political document which we described yesterday as passing through the mails as official business under the postal frank of the Secretary of War—was devoted almost entirely to a plea for the Wilson covenant. Of its physical weight, so great that it would have cost Mr. BAKER 16 cents to have put each copy in the mails with first class postage affixed, we have already spoken. Its intellectual ponderosity may now be referred to.

Mr. BAKER, after an introduction of some two thousand words historic and idealistic, fired at his audience a paragraph evidently intended to convince doubtful Ohio Democrats of the practicability of the superstate into which Mr. WILSON sought to fuse the United States:

"It must be remembered that we are now talking not about a League of Nations, but the League of Nations. Twenty-nine nations, including all the great civilized Powers of the world and most of the minor Powers, have accepted the treaty of Versailles, and the League of Nations therein provided for has been organized and is at work. Its central office is established, its secretaries are accumulating material, treaties are being filed with it, and controversies among the nations are being referred to it for action. We must determine, therefore, whether the United States is to become a party to this League."

The League therefore functions, according to Mr. WILSON's Secretary of War and warm supporter. It must have astonished Mr. BAKER's hearers when, after this preliminary description of the twenty-nine cylinder engine, he made no mention at all of the battle of Warsaw, raging at the moment. Quite ignoring the conflict along the Bug, Mr. BAKER suavely followed his assurance that the League is "at work" with a declaration that in that organization lies the only practical way to end aggression oppression and war.

Of course Mr. BAKER is not alone among statesmen in his delusion about the League and its working. About twenty hours before Mr. BAKER delivered his speech in Columbus several British gentlemen rose in the House of Commons to ask the Premier why the League (concerning the activities of which they evidently believed as Mr. BAKER does) had done nothing to end the war between Poland and Soviet Russia. The reply of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE was admirably candid:

"I am quite willing to consider the question raised by Mr. CLYNES and Sir RORERT CECIL as to the desirability of having brought the League into operation in connection with the Polish question. It could not have been done. The League cannot operate where there is no unanimity, and it is quite clear that the Allies have not the same views regarding Russia and Poland."

Thus the leader of that Empire which holds by far the greatest voting power in the League confessed that the League "cannot operate where there is no unanimity." How often does Mr. LLOYD GEORGE or Mr. BAKER or any other professing admirer of the League think unanimity would be found among the Powers, say ten years hence, when the commercial rivalries of Europe are again at their height? If there is no meeting of minds between France and England when the memory of their great war partnership is still green, what amity may we look for among nations less sympathetic when the pinch comes?

One threat from inside his own country and the British Premier refuses to cooperate with France for the preservation of Poland!

If anything was needed to make complete the ludicrousness of the situation Mr. LLOYD GEORGE supplied it when he added, as a secondary excuse, that Russia declined to have anything to do with the League.

He did not mention, so far as we know, Article XI. of the covenant and its bearing on this particular point. Lest any reader has forgotten the brave words of that article, let us quote the first sentence thereof, for it makes more interesting Mr. LLOYD

GEORGE's plea that the League cannot act in the present crisis because LENINE has declined League intervention:

"Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations."

Nothing could read more plainly. Nothing could mean less when a great Power decides that it will not risk the overthrow of a Ministry for the sake of Poland. "What Power in the world," asked Mr. BAKER yesterday, "would venture an aggressive war in the face of a league comprehending all the nations?" Well, in the face of twenty-nine signatures to Article XI., the Bolsheviks have ventured this very thing and one of the covenant's sponsors and the spokesman for the greatest Power in Europe admits the helplessness of the League and relegates the boldest promise of the covenant to the dim shades where twineth the woodbine.

But let us return to Mr. BAKER and the words that fall as pansies from his tongue:

"The long delay in the ratification of the treaty has appeared to break to the heart of the world the promise which America made with its lips."

Of course, America made no promise that it has not performed; and the world understands that the United States is not bound, legally or morally to carry out rash pledges made without Constitutional authority. But what American can view the League's failure in the case of Poland without thanking Providence for the refusal of the Republican Senate to let us into an impossible mess?

SECRETARY BAKER'S SPEECH PLEASSES VAST ASSEMBLAGE

Text of Address To Be Sent To All Colleges In This Country—
Over Four Thousand Students, Faculty Members and Townspeople Present

"The future lies with you. It shall be your duty to determine the status of the United States in reference to efficiency and training of its young men along military lines." This, in short was the challenge to Penn State students and all students in state colleges throughout this land sent forth by Secretary of War, Honorable Newton D. Baker at the opening mass meeting ushering in the sixty-sixth administrative year of the Pennsylvania State College. Secretary Baker's speech, while delivered personally at this college to an assemblage of over four thousand students, faculty members and townspeople, has been transmitted through print to every land grant college in this country, and presents to each the challenge received here.

Long before the expected arrival of the distinguished guest, the front campus was thronged with an eager assemblage. Secretary Baker was accompanied by Honorable Vance C. McCormick, a member of the Board of Trustees and was met at the borough limits by the college military band headed by Bandmaster W. O. Thompson and a small company of cadet volunteers who acted as a guard of honor to the party.

Following Secretary Baker's appearance singing of "Victory" by the student body, Honorable H. Walton Mitchell, president of the board of Trustees delivered the opening address of the annual exercises. Mr. Mitchell spoke of the conditions under which the college was opening and expressed the belief that brighter days were ahead

in all activities of Penn State. He then introduced Secretary Baker, acclaiming the remarkable methods employed by the latter during the past war, and expressed the spirit of the entire assemblage in reference to the privilege recognized by all in the presence of so distinguished a speaker. The meeting closed with the presentation of the president's medal and the singing of the Alma Mater.

Secretary Baker's speech, reminiscent of the problems encountered during war times, forcefully portrayed the government's methods for obtaining a required number of physically and intellectually capable officers, and then the rapid growth of a reserve body whose further growth he so greatly advocates.

Secretary Baker emphasized the position of the average college student, his relation to the college and the R. O. T. C. and also the relationship the latter bears to the college. He says:

"The student who comes to college brings with him the eagerness of youth but usually he has uncertain and immature objectives. As he enters the campus he confronts the ideals of life for which the college stands; they soon begin to make certain his uncertainties, to settle his doubts, and to steady him with definite views and aims.

"The college stands for culture, which Godkin once called "the ability to do easily the things which one does not like to do," but which is perhaps better defined as the acquisition of enough

(Continued from first page)

knowledge about the main subjects of liberal learning to have a generous and appreciative attitude toward knowledge in general. The college stands for thoroughness, and the student soon feels that surface attainments do not wear and that he must really know and understand. The College stands for intense specializations, and the student realizes that, however, broad his culture and however generous his general information, there must be some one subject upon which he is master alike of the broad outlines and the intimate details. With these and other academic ideals pressing upon him, the student seeks to eliminate all that is unnecessary and all that is profitless, in order that he may accomplish the serious task which college education means.

"It is a curious proof of the power of these academic ideals that most of our colleges have been obliged to establish compulsory forms of physical exercise in order to prevent our young men from neglecting their bodies, and yet those who are wise and who look at life in retrospect realize that the body may not be sacrificed without ultimately weakening the basis upon which mental activity rests, and that at least a moderate amount of time given to the perfection of the body is a direct aid in the cultivation and strengthening of the mind.

"One problem in all the vast and hurried preparation of the late war presented itself with peculiar force, the selection and training of officers. In ordered series of ranks its organization reaches down from the supreme commander to the private. The final responsibility of authority rests in the supreme commander, but his plans must be intelligently carried out, and so in the varying ranks there must be men trained to understand and trained to execute the several parts of the task which are distributed. They must be men whose characters command respect, whose minds and bodies are disciplined, and who in the hour of emergency can grasp the details of complex situations and make accurate decisions in the interest of the safety and success of those entrusted to their care. The training of officers is therefore based upon a more careful selection and a more prolonged discipline than is required for the larger group of men who make up the rank of file of the forces. The officer must know more than his men and his knowledge must be usable knowledge, knowledge acquired by experience and habit.

In answer to the belief that the R. O. T. C. is an attempt to foster a military spirit among younger Americans, Secretary Baker asserts that "We are not seeking to encourage a military spirit by introducing elementary military training into colleges. Indeed, those who know most about war are those who most earnestly seek to avoid it—only the ignorant or the wicked could light-heartedly seek to embark their nation in war under modern conditions—but we are seeking by the establishment of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps to give a great body of young men a basis upon which

Tuesday, September 14, 1920

can be built capacity for command and leadership should a national emergency require their service."

"The R. O. T. C. movement has grown steadily. At the close of the academic year 1920 there were 208 senior units having a total enrollment of 43,598 students; and 126 junior units having an enrollment of 44,777 students; and there were assigned to the training of these units more than 400 officers."

Through the medium of the R. O. T. C. in public high schools, Secretary Baker says that foreign born boys receive their greatest development and stimulation of patriotism, good citizenship, and physical improvement. "It is Americanization of the best form and has generally been accorded the hearty support and encouragement of the various Boards of Education and the general public.

"The reactions of the R. O. T. C. upon the army at large will prove decidedly beneficial, and it will be found that the officers returning to duty with troops after a four-year college tour are much improved in their instructional methods and knowledge of how to teach young soldiers. The officers at these schools and colleges have opportunities far beyond those which come to officers of equal rank with troops. They have heavy responsibilities of an administrative and executive character. They are called upon to adjust themselves to other interests and to exercise tact, diplomacy, and authority to a degree that does not come normally to regimental officers with troops in time of peace. In their association with the faculty members they are brought into close contact with men of culture and high education, and association which can not but prove stimulation. In teaching college men they are handling the best and highest type of American manhood and are required to exert their best efforts in order to appear to advantage. The scientific and laboratory facilities provided at the institutions, particularly in the engineer and technical departments, offer an opportunity for the development of improved methods of instruction. The units of the different arms in the institution are placed in positions of relative comparison with another, in the eyes of the faculty and students, and this unconsciously stimulates the respective officers to improve and enrich their courses. In the large land-grant institutions, where the enrollment is upwards of 1,500 students and where there are four or more different units, the senior officers duties are more difficult of successful fulfillment than would be the case were he commanding an Army brigade in time of peace. Officers of conspicuous ability and of high military accomplishments are needed to effectively develop and direct such military departments.

It is worthy of note that the coeducational system of education at many of these institutions affords opportunity for familiarizing the future leaders of women voters with the benefits of military training.

Secretary Baker went on to explain that there was likewise a great need of trained men to fill the commissioned ranks in the lower grades. He says "It is expected that the principal source of such procurement in the future will be found in the R. O. T. C. The year 1920 is the first in which an appreciable number of students has completed the advanced course and the requisite number of camps to make them eligible for commissions in the Reserve Corps.

"It is thought that probably 5,000 represents the maximum figure which the R. O. T. C. may be expected to annually provide. Assuming that the usefulness of those so commissioned will on the average continue for about ten years, it becomes evident that this rate of production must be constantly maintained. The R. O. T. C. has

only been in active operation about three years, and as yet not enough students have completed the prescribed course to provide reserve officers in any number approximate the above figure. It is hoped to obtain this year about three hundred. This number will materially increase each year until the maximum figure is reached.

"Recent legislation definitely fixes the status of officers of Reserve Corps and it is thought that a considerable number of the 1920 graduates will apply for and be granted commissions. In June, 1920, 982 students completed the advanced course, and of these, 483 are considered eligible for commissions.

"The R. O. T. C. while in the third year of its existence, has enjoyed so excellent a year this last that in the future it can but increase in its beneficial scope. It has increased in favor with both students and the educational authorities. A high standard of student esprit and morale has developed in many institutions and constant efforts are made to support and increase this spirit wherever the units are in operation.

"It is required that every student who enters the R. O. T. C. be subjected to a rigid physical examination and this has resulted in many cases in revealing physical defects of which the student was either ignorant, or to which he had remained indifferent. The early correction of such defects and the appreciation of their seriousness has been made possible.

At Penn State, as it is at many other institutions where military training is compulsory the first two years, the work with the upperclassmen is purely voluntary. Over one hundred students took up the advanced R. O. T. C. work last year and about thirty profited by the summer camp at Camp Devons, Massachusetts. In regards to those who cease training after the first two years, Secretary Baker says:

"A young man who completes but two years training is not qualified to receive commission and although his experience should constitute something of an asset to the country for national defense, it is, nevertheless, not a fulfillment of the purpose of the R. O. T. C. The course of the student through the R. O. T. C. has three election steps before he is passed into the Reserve Corps, and the success of the system as a means of officer procurement of the Reserve Corps must be largely judged by the number who elect to continue their affiliation to the logical end.

"The one phase of the R. O. T. C. curriculum which elicits probably the greatest degree of interest from the students themselves and from the general public, is that connected with summer training camps. For the American man and boy there is something fascinating in the idea of going under canvas; of getting away for a while from the softer side and of getting into the elemental atmosphere of our life. It is inspiring evidence of our national hardiness and a state of mind deserving of the most sympathetic consideration. This desire for contact with the great out-of-doors lends itself most effectively to the needs of the broader military training possible to accomplish only when those to be instructed can be separated from the distracting interests of every day affairs and placed in an environment calculated to bring their mental and physical energies to bear upon the business in hand to the desirable degree."

"It is fundamentally important that the students of the military arts and sciences shall actually live the life of the soldier, partake of his hardships, and get to know his problems and their solutions, in order that there may be formed in the students' minds a correct attitude toward these things and a lively conception of duty and a sense of comradeship which are the elements that cement the members of a military body and make it strong.

"The results attained have given ample reason for the belief that the system is fundamentally sound as a peace time measure for the training and procurement of prospective personnel for the Officers Reserve Corps.

The R. O. T. C. at the Pennsylvania State College is, therefore, part of a nation-wide activity. Students from this institution who enter the Reserve, with commissions as officers, will find themselves members of a company gathered from all over the nation who stand ready and are trained to serve should an emergency arise. In addition to that, they will find that something has been added by this training to their general equipment. The mind often takes its color from the habits of the body; skill of finger, deftness of touch, speed in running, strength of arms, are all qualities upon which the mind learns to rely and from which it acquires characteristics in its own operations. The experience of the great colleges in this country which have maintained R. O. T. C. units shows that the men who participate in the military activities are most successful as students, perhaps because a disciplined mind and a more confident intellectual operation is the natural accompaniment of a disciplined body.

"As the years go by, and the list of Reserve officers increases, we see one of our national problems being answered. The officers will be ready should the emergency come. Meanwhile, the men who constitute that safeguarding force will be pressing on in their various business activities, virile, vigorous, and strengthened by the discipline and experience which their training for the national service will have added to their education.

The Des Moines Register, Sept. 18/20.

*Secy. Baker Defends League of Nations
in Campaign speech at Waterloo, Iowa.*

**BAKER SPEAKER
IN ALEXANDRIA**
Wash. Post 9/25/20
**Tells Democrats He
Grieves Men Should
Oppose League.**

Secretary of War Baker in an address at a political rally at Alexandria last night charged Senator Harding with blowing hot and cold with reference to the league issue and compared the senator opposing a world pact to the worldly-wise men of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." The meeting was well attended. The Secretary confined his attention solely to the league issue.

Mr. Baker said that he sought not to speak with bitterness, although he would confess that he had some, of the men who were on the wrong side of the greatest moral issue that had ever confronted the United States, a question concerning which he was as deeply in earnest as if he were on his knees facing his Maker.

The Secretary said that Senators Borah and Johnson were announcing that the Republican candidate had scrapped the league, while former Attorney General Wickersham, who came back from Europe an ardent advocate of the league, goes into a conference of an hour with Senator Harding and comes out with the statement that everything is all right.

Representative R. Walton Moore, of the Eighth Virginia congressional district, preceded Mr. Baker with a speech in which he dwelt at length on things which had been done for Alexandria during the Democratic administration. Former Representative C. C. Carlin presided.

SOCIETY AND CLUBS

An interesting feature of the Iowa Press and Authors club initial dinner, held last evening at the Younker tearoom, was the presence of a number of non-resident members including Frank Luther Mott of Indianola, Miss Gertrude Walton of Earlham, and Dr. Florence E. Richardson of Chicago.

The dinner, which marked the opening of the year under the presidency of Miss Esse Hathaway, was honored by the presence also of the New York artist, Mr. Wilbur Reaser who was heard in a greeting.

Following the dinner Miss Hathaway presided over a short business session, after which Madame Tillisch rendered a group of songs and Mr. Tillisch read an unpublished play entitled "The Masterpiece," written by Mrs. Lewis Worthington Smith, president during 1919-20.

The members of the Chi Med club celebrated the second anniversary of the club's founding at a dinner in the Harris-Emery tearoom last evening at 6:30 o'clock. The club colors of green and yellow were used in decorating the table. Places were set for Mesdames J. Merritt, C. Peterson, R. Wry, E. Londahl, R. Davis, H. E. Cram, Monahan, J. Hall, W. Walker and Miss Hazel Farnstock.

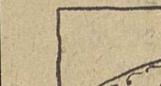
Des Moines college was the scene last evening of an informal party, given by the members of the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. in the form of a get acquainted affair. An informal program was given and about 600 members enjoyed the evening. Those in charge were Miss Evelyn Johnson, president of the Y. W. C. A., Miss Helen McCaffree, and Mr. Renius Berchen, president of the Y. M. C. A.

Mrs. W. S. Weaver of Houston, Tex., who is the guest of her sister Mrs. E. F. Lentz, has been the recipient of several social courtesies. Thursday Mrs. E. E. Evans was Mrs. Weaver's hostess at a luncheon in the Younker tearoom with auction bridge forming the diversion of the afternoon. The high score prizes were awarded to Mesdames H. Y. Gibson, R. B. Mitchell, R. Byrkit and E. E. Lentz. Additional guests were Mesdames W. W.

Don't be discouraged
Resinol Soap
will clear your skin

Many and many a girl has a clear, healthy complexion today because some friend came to her with that sound advice. Resinol Soap not only is delightfully cleansing and refreshing, but its daily use reduces the tendency to pimples, offsets many ill-effects of cosmetics, and gives nature the chance she needs to make red, rough skins white and soft.

If the skin is in bad shape, through neglect or improper treatment, a little Resinol Ointment should at first be used with the Resinol Soap, to hasten the return to normal conditions. Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists.

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Secretary Baker Defends League of Nations in Campaign Speech at Waterloo

WATERLOO, Ia., Sept. 16.—Secretary of War Newton Baker, making his first formal campaign speech at a democratic rally here this afternoon, dealt exhaustively with the issues growing out of the war in general and the league of nations in particular. He said in part:

"One naturally finds it difficult to discuss the idea of a league of nations in the abstract, because of course there can be no intelligent repudiation of the whole idea. Nations were leagued into groups before the war; they must be leagued in one way or another by treaties which define their relations, secure their rights, and limit their liabilities. A league which will bind all nations to the observance of common rights by open and explicit treaties as a substitute for secret and hostile leagues among various groups of nations, is an idea accepted as desirable, so far as I know, by every intelligent human being."

"Nor is it even easy to discuss the league of nations provided by the covenant contained in the treaty of Versailles, for, while the democratic platform and the democratic candidate have pronounced unequivocally in favor of the adoption by the United States of the treaty and the league there provided, the position of the republican party and its statesmen is divided and differs from day to day."

"Senator Harding in his speech of acceptance was clearly opposed to the acceptance of the covenant and in favor of some new form of association. In some of his addresses he has declared the league of nations organized under the Versailles treaty to be a wreck with no salvage value. Later, he seemed to be of the opinion that the international court of justice established under the league of nations might be the only valuable part of the league and that the United States might accept that much of it, but repudiate the rest. His latter utterances seem to indicate a belief on his part that perhaps there may be some salvage value in the league after all, and that wise and conscientious men ought to be able to get together after the fourth of next March and under his direction discover how much of value there is and just how the scraps can be put together into a working machine."

"I have no right perhaps to complain of Senator Harding. There is only one statement which he could make which would satisfy me, and that would be a plain and direct statement of his intention and that of his party to ratify the treaty. That statement he plainly has not the least intention of making."

"So far as the party differences are concerned, it is enough to say that the democratic party is for the league and the Lodge, or controlling wing of the republican party is against it. We must answer two questions before we can intelligently determine how our vote should be cast. Was the league covenant necessary as a part of the treaty and is the league as created, an agency for world peace."

Essential to the Treaty.

"In the first place, some such covenant is an essential part of the treaty itself. It would have done the world no good to have the conferences at Paris draw a document, settle all these vexed and difficult questions, without providing any agency or instrumentality for putting them into effect and seeing that they were properly interpreted and observed."

"The need of such an agreement in the treaty was clearly recognized by the representatives of all the powers assembled at the conference, and there were set up commissions to deal with various questions which would take years to work out, and all of which plainly had to report to some central body in order that there might be harmonious control and such modifications of policy as the interests of the world from time to time require."

"But the object of the covenant as drawn is far wider than this necessity. It is a frank attempt on the part of the peace conference to institute an international relationship in which secret diplomacy will be replaced by open public treaties, in which the rights of small nations will be recognized and controversies among nations settled by peaceful means as a substitute for war."

"The discussion which has gone on in America often misinterprets or misrepresents both the letter of the covenant and its spirit. Senator Lodge in a recent address made a statement that the covenant really embodied a desire on the part of President Wilson to use the armies of the world for the making of further wars. Let us examine the covenant itself and determine whether its object is peace or war, whether this statement of Senator Lodge is just or is merely an emanation of the mental and moral disturbance which has characterized him for the last two or three years."

Reduction of Armaments.

"Article 8 of the covenant provides: 'Members of the league recognize that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.' Surely no action could contribute more helpfully to the maintenance of peace than the reduction of armaments, and the covenant proceeds to charge the council with the duty of maturing plans for such a reduction and for their submission to the several governments which are parties to the league. No nation is bound to accept the plans, but with the growth of confidence in the new spirit, and the new order, plans formulated under the direction of the council of the league would undoubtedly commend themselves to adoption."

"As a matter of fact, the league, which is already organized, is now preparing plans for a permanent armaments commission, and there begins to be a real prospect that the intolerable burden which competition in armament has imposed upon mankind will begin gradually to lift as the result of the work of the league. The article in the covenant goes so far as to point out the grave danger to international peace attendant upon the private manufacture of munitions and implements of war, and charges the council to advise how these evils can be prevented."

"It further imposes upon the members of the league the duty of interchanging frank and full information as to the scale of their armaments, their military, naval, and air programs, and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purposes. Under this there can no longer be stealthy and concealed preparation for aggressive action; no future Germany can store up vast munitions and build in secret great engines of war to be flung upon an unprepared world in furtherance of an unholy ambition."

"A permanent commission to advise the council on the subject of armament, and naval, military and air questions generally, is provided by Article 9."

"By Article 10, the members of the league undertake to respect and preserve, as against external

aggression, the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all the members of the league. This provision is the great peace-maker and peace-preserver of the treaty. It has no concern with internal disturbances or the suppression of national or other movements within the boundaries of member states. It aims only to prevent external aggression."

"The league can, therefore, never be used as the holy alliance came to be used. The treaty having fixed national boundaries upon just lines, having recognized the nationalities of peoples and set up in freedom small states, Article 10 now seeks to prevent this arrangement from being upset by the greed or ambition of neighboring nations, and so withdraws from all states either the ambition for conquest or the fear of subjugation which in the past have been the moving causes of most wars."

One War Already Prevented.

"Article 11 declares that any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the members of the league or not, is a matter of concern to the whole league, and the league 'shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations.' And then there is added an exceedingly interesting and wise provision whereby 'it is also declared to be the friendly right of each member of the league to bring to the attention of the assembly, or of the council, any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.' This provision is not limited to controversies arising between members of the league, and its operation has already saved one war, though Senator Harding did not know it when he said in his speech of acceptance that the league is 'so utterly impotent to prevent wars that it has not even been tried.'

"The Aland Islands form a small group close to the shores of Finland. Until the breakup of the Russian empire they were a part of Russia. They were claimed by Finland on the grounds of inheritance and contiguity, but Sweden lay claim to them also on the ground that a large part of the inhabitants of the islands are Swedes. The controversy between Finland and Sweden grew so bitter that Sweden withdrew her minister from Finland, and preparations for war began to be made."

"Great Britain, with no interest in the dispute except as it involved the general question of the world's peace, exercised her friendly right under Article 11, and called the matter to the attention of the council of the league of nations. The members of the council were immediately called together, and Sweden and Finland were invited to submit statements on the subject."

"Meantime, Sweden had no member on the council and Finland was not a member of the league, but under Article 4 of the covenant which provides that any member of the league not represented on the council shall be invited to send a representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that member of the league, Sweden was invited to send a representative, and all the members of the council, including the representative of Sweden, agreed that Finland was not a member of the league and could not be formally admitted, nevertheless, the full rights of membership should be accorded her for the conciliation of the pending dispute."

"Both nations then presented their cases in writing and by argument and, of course, both nations having submitted their cases properly regarded themselves bound by the provisions of Article 12, whereby the members of the league agree, in such case not to go to war until three months after a report by the council. Thus the danger of sudden and impulsive war passed, and an agency which was able dispassionately to examine the disputed questions started to accumulate the data upon which a judgment could be based."

Settling Judicial Issue.

"Finland immediately raised the question that the dispute was wholly domestic under Article 15 of the covenant which prohibits the council from reporting on questions which lie solely within the domestic jurisdiction of a party to a dispute. This claim, of course, raised the legal question as to whether the dispute was in fact domestic. Article 14 was then appealed to, as it provides that when such a question of law arises the permanent court of international justice may 'give an advisory opinion'

upon it to the council or to the assembly."

"As the permanent court of international justice has not yet been established, the question was referred to a special committee of three jurists who no doubt will soon decide the legal question and permit the council to work out the other elements of the controversy. Meantime, Mr. Balfour, as president of the council, asked both Sweden and Finland, through their representatives, to give public assurances that they would take every precaution not to aggravate the delicate situation, and both national representatives publicly acceded to his request."

"Does anybody suppose there

would have been a world war if such calm, just and judicial processes could have been invoked in 1914 to consider the controversy between Austria and Serbia? The council of the league represents the most august thing in the world; the public opinion of mankind, and Sweden and Finland, independent nations, are willing to invite a consideration of their controversy by this opinion which, in the last analysis, must settle all human controversies. A spirit of dignity is manifest at once; Sweden is conceded representation on the council, and she, in turn, concedes Finland's right to be so represented. A legal question arises which is referred to judges to decide. In the meantime, war is prevented. Under the old order of things Finland would instantly have occupied the Aland Islands with her military forces; Sweden would have mobilized her fleet, cut off Finnish ships if possible, and prepared expeditionary forces for immediate attack. But the league in operation has already prevented one war."

Provision for Arbitration.

"By Article 12 of the covenant the members of the league agreed that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the council, and that they will in no case resort to war until three months after an award by the arbitrators or the report by the council. Then follow provisions for the settlement of controversies by diplomatic action and by arbitration whenever that is possible, and by submission to an international court of justice whenever the questions involved are legal in their nature, and the members of the league agree that they will in good faith carry out any award that may be rendered, and that they will not resort to war against a member of the league which does not comply with an award. Full provision is made for the publication of statements of facts of disputes and recommendations which are deemed proper and just by the council and members of the league are accorded the privilege of making similar statements from their own point of view."

"When the council of the league is unanimous in its judgment the members of the league agree that they will not go to war with any party which complies with the recommendation of the council's report, and in order to give sanction to these judicial awards it is further provided that any member of the league which does not resort to war in violation of its covenants, shall be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the league, which shall immediately subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, and bring to bear the financial and commercial pressure of the associated nations against the covenant-breaking state."

"Whether military force is to be used or not, and if so whose military force, is left an open question. Should a proper case arise, the council would recommend to the several governments of the league what, in its judgment, ought to be done in a military way, but the action of the council must be unanimous, and even then it is merely advisory, so that there is no power in the league anywhere, whether by inference or by statement, to compel any nation to use its armed forces or to contribute its armed forces against its consent given at the time it surveys the controversy and measures the necessity. Each nation retains a complete final veto upon any recommendation which may be made that it use military force against any other nation in any controversy."

Already at Work.

"It is impossible to give in brief form any adequate summary of the peacemakers in this treaty and this covenant. Scattered all through it are provisions in the interest of peace, abolishing secret treaties, bringing diplomacy into the open, requiring publicity as to contro-

versies, furthering disarmament, removing temptation to aggression, and setting up agencies of consultation and judicial determination which will constitute courts in which the wisest and most humane of men will be judges, nations and peoples will be parties, and the instructed opinion of mankind the sanction for the enforcement of justice."

"This league is already organ-

ized and at work. It has appointed various commissions for carrying out and applying the terms of the treaty; it is arranging for the repatriation of prisoners in Siberia and Russia; it has established a permanent staff of administrative officers and organized an international labor office to consider the common interests of the workers of the world; it has organized an international health conference, and is now directing the forces which are fighting the ravages of typhus fever in central Europe; it has called together lawyers and judges and committed to them the task of the organization of an international court of justice, and this object, which it was never possible to accomplish at the Hague, is now being worked out so that at an early day the final form of this great world tribunal will be settled and legal questions among nations will have a forum in which they can be heard and judged."

"The league is already surveying world armaments and devising plans for reduction; under its direction financial conferences are arranged to consider the restoration of the credit system of the world. In other words, the league is busy bringing into existence, under its guidance, the great peace agencies about which statesmen have talked and written for centuries without ever being able to create them because there never was before a single group of the world's greatest men, representing the world interests of mankind, free from selfishness, to overcome the obstacles which all such schemes encountered in the old international order."

Harding's Court Idea.

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Would Give Greater Power.

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versies, furthering disarmament, removing temptation to aggression, and setting up agencies of consultation and judicial determination which will constitute courts in which the wisest and most humane of men will be judges, nations and peoples will be parties, and the instructed opinion of mankind the sanction for the enforcement of justice."

"All of which sounds very sim-

ple; but whose teeth is the senator going to put into the Hague tribunal? His criticism of the covenant of the league of nations is that it may require the use of armed forces of the United States. Now, our armed forces are our teeth; the sanction of a court is the force it can use to put its decrees and judgments into operation; if the Hague tribunal is to have teeth it is to have force, and the only kind of force which operates among nations is armed force. So that the proposition of the senator really means that the Hague tribunal, as he conceives it, is to have the right not only to judge legal questions and perhaps political questions, but to summon the armed forces of the nations to the enforcement of the decrees of the court.

"We get nowhere by changing the name of the thing; we get nowhere by using the word 'tooth' when we mean 'soldiers.' It is clear that such a court as Senator Harding must have had in mind would be far more of a superstate than has yet been proposed by anybody, while the only kind of court that has the least chance of being organized with the consent of the other nations of the world is a court which can decide legal questions and leave the conciliation of political controversies among the states to the friendly offices of such a body as the council of the league, using its own investigating and advising functions, or arbitration, or a decision of the permanent international court, as the nature of the case and the desires of the nations party to the dispute prove wise."

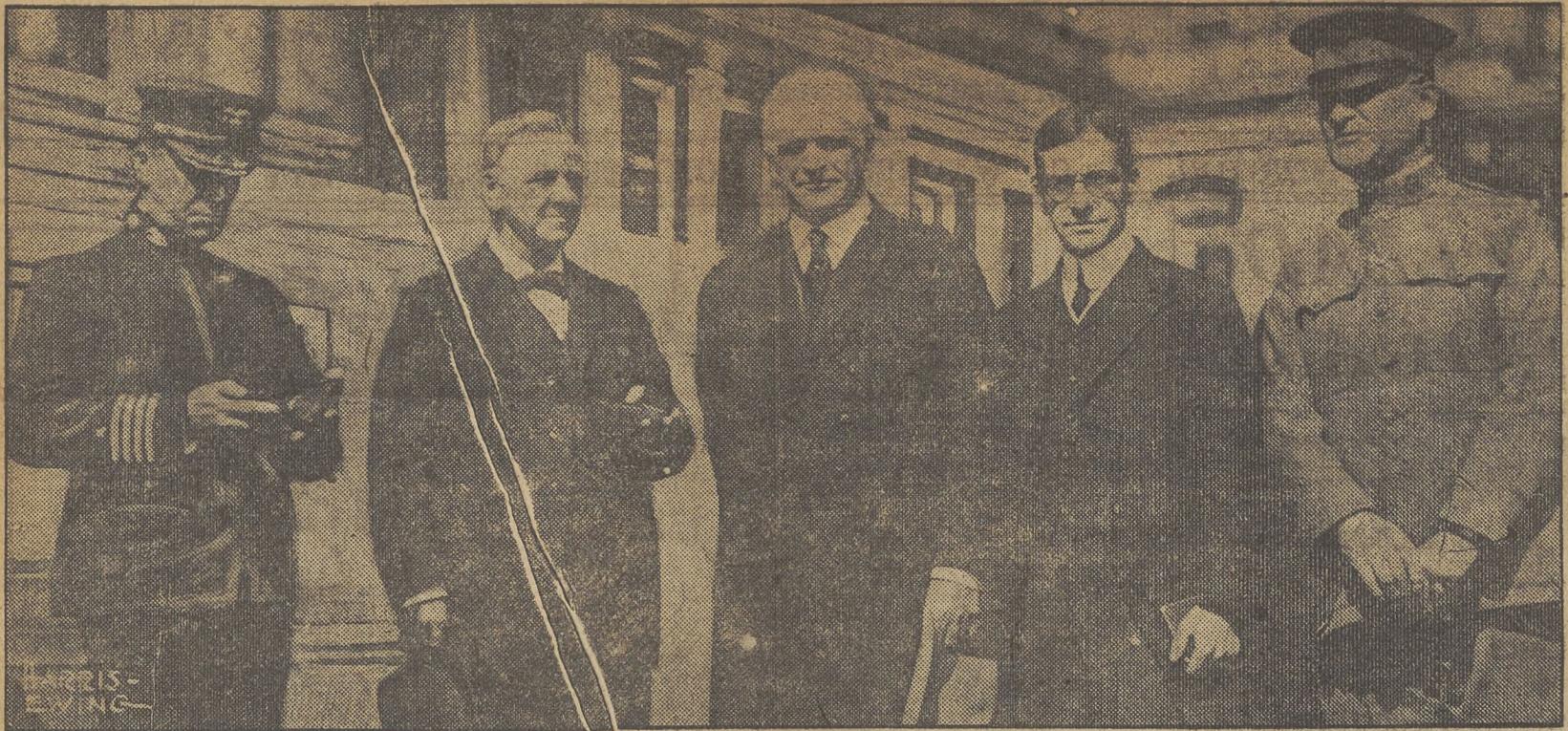
The War on Wilson.

"Unhappily, the discussion of these great questions is being marred by the injection of partisanship and petty passions. The senate set the example. That great chamber, which once rang with the majestic constitutional arguments of Webster and Calhoun in the consideration of this treaty heard far too often mere scolding and bitterness from men to whom the country had a right to look for statesmanship; and in the country at large political orators, under the guise of discussing the league and the treaty, are now merely campaigning for public office by exhibitions of envy, hatred and malice toward the president.

"I have not come to Iowa to defend the president. Of all men now living he can with the most assurance await the verdict which the intelligence and conscience of future generations will pass upon his conduct. His wide and comprehensive knowledge of the history of men, his swift and just appraisement of the rising tide of democracy, his unshakable conviction that right would triumph, made him a great guide and leader in the most critical period of the world's affairs; his eloquent recital of the wrongs of the world and his irresistible statement of the principles of right and justice carried conviction to the remotest parts of the earth and laid in the hearts of men the basis for resistance to autocracy and the hope of better things when the victory should be won. He embodied the spirit of America and diagnosing the ills of the world found in the principles of America the medicine to restore it. Wise, resolute and brave, he led our hands, our hearts, and our hands to triumph; and when the mists of these partisan passions which now overshadow us are blown away, school children will be taught to recite the eloquent pages in which he stated the noble doctrines and implications of liberty. We may safely leave the president to the company of the high and conscientious thoughts among which he has lived and with which he has worked."

THE EVENING STAR, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1920.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS RECEIVE CHAPLAIN'S WAR MEDAL.



The twenty-seven Protestant denominations united for war work have presented to the chaplains of the American Army and Navy a bronze medal in appreciation for their war work. The presentation was made by Bishop William F. McDowell, the first medal being awarded President Wilson. Medals were also presented to Secretary Baker, Secretary Daniels, Chief Chaplain Axton, U. S. A., and Chief Chaplain Frazier, U. S. N. This photograph, taken in front of the State, War and Navy building yesterday, shows Chief Chaplain Frazier, on the left, Secretary Daniels, Bishop McDowell, Secretary Baker and Chief Chaplain Axton.

Send to
Joe Daniels
Oct. 21/21

The Boston Globe Oct. 9/20.
Baths attack Lodge in Stormy
Symphony Hall.

Three cheers for Gen. Charlemagne in
memoriam. A courageous & innocent man in his close

remove

The Boston Herald Oct. 9/20
4000 cheer Baker's defense of Wilson
in appeal for Seague.

because here 12 selling days and automatically reduced $\frac{1}{4}$, you get even LOWER prices Saturday



Mr. Man!

54 good suits at \$14.25

Three-piece all-the-year-round suits of good serviceable mixtures, in browns, tan or grays. Good wool suits, and though the price is less, the value is more.

19 good topcoats \$21.75

Value on top of good value, for every man wants a top coat just at this season—Tweeds, mixtures and oxford grays—fitted models with slashed pockets.

95 pairs of pants \$4.42

With such choosing, you surely can find a match for that odd suit coat—dress or working trousers in stripes and other patterns. Come early!

only 29 in lot
GOLF
suits
\$25

For a pleasant holiday and lots of other days out of doors—fancy cheviots—good weights—and good tweeds or worsted cassimeres, savings news at \$25. Few STOUTS!

our plan

First prices must be low or we lose
 $\frac{1}{4}$ after 12 selling days
 $\frac{1}{2}$ after 18 selling days
 $\frac{3}{4}$ after 24 selling days
 Goods given away after 30 selling days.

because "seconds"
W. L. DOUGLAS
or **McELWAIN**

shoes \$3.95

Black or mahogany, English or Round toe lasts in sizes 6 to 10, wide widths. Hurts that are hard to find, savings you rarely find.



men's wool mixed union suits \$2.29

Some seconds, that's why you save some money—wool and cotton mixed—long sleeves, ankle length. Sizes 40 to 44.

HUNDREDS OF OTHER BARGAIN LOTS—NO MAIL ORDERS

TAKE HIGH EXPLOSIVE TELLS OF FINDING
THROUGH STREETS DR TETLOW DEAD

Seven Truckloads Pass Mrs Kenyon Intended to

cemetery
 Town—Income to be expended by special educational work or inst
 Town—Testator's half-interest in P as public playground and recrea
 Inhabitants—For the erection of a Trust fund for maintenance of co
 Young Men's Christian Associa
 First Congregational Society

PITTSFIELD

House of Mercy Hospital
 Berkshire County School for Cripp
 Berkshire County Home for Aged
 Anti-Tuberculosis Association

OTHER B

Williams College
 American Board of Commissioners
 Congregational Home Missionary
 Hampton Institute
 Tuskegee Institute
 Perkins Institution, Watertown
 Mount Holyoke College
 Williston Seminary
 Wilbraham Academy
 Fruit and Flower Mission, New Yo

BISHOP CONDEMNED FEDERAL CONTROL

Mgr Anderson Speaks to Catholic Alumnae

Says Centralization of Education Is in Reality Sovietism

The diocesan welcome to the visiting delegates at the reception held last evening under the auspices of the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae at Hotel Somerset, was given by Rt Rev Joseph Anderson, speaking for Cardinal O'Connell, who was called to Springfield by the death of Bishop Beaven.



MRS. THOMAS A. DOLAN.

BAKER' ATTACKS LODGE IN STORMY SYMPHONY HALL

Says Senator and Taft Urged League on President in 1916--Former's "Desertion" Made Wilson's Task Doubly Hard

SEC OF WAR WHOM 4000 HEARD DEFEND LEAGUE



NEWTON D. BAKER.

Questioned as to Why Gen Edwards Was Passed By

Tells Heckler Ireland is Domestic Question, Not for League

Pres Emeritus Eliot Given an Ovation as Chairman

By A. J. PHILPOTT

What between cheers for Gen Edwards, cheers for Harding and Coolidge, cheers for Cox and Roosevelt and cheers for the League of Nations, the meeting at Symphony Hall, at which Sec of War Baker spoke last evening, was most certainly—some meeting. And there were at least 4000 persons in the hall. The place was jammed—seats and every available bit of standing room crowded.

But that was not all. To add to the excitement there was a lot of heckling—questions more or less pertinent or impertinent, whichever way you have mind to look at it,

which also gave the meeting a distinction out of the ordinary and removed it from the commonplace.

However, don't anybody think for a moment that the doughty little Secretary of War was either feased or embarrassed by cheers or heckling—for he was not. He was right there every moment of the time and it is

Continued on the Third Page.

Don't forget to see your news-dealer or newsboy and place a regular order for the Sunday *Globe*. Read the want and classified advts in tomorrow's *Globe*.

BAKER ATTACKS SENATOR LODGE

Continued From the First Page.

safe to say that his fine, dignified, gentlemanly bearing through it all won for him not only the respect but the enthusiasm of at least 90 percent of those present.

Pres Eliot Presides

The meeting was held under the auspices of a comparatively new organization—the Pro League Independents—and Pres Emeritus Charles W. Eliot was the chairman. There were about 40 members of the league on the platform. On the front row of the platform sat Pres Wilson's daughter, Mrs Sayre, with Mr and Mrs John F. Moors, George Foster Peabody of New York and Mrs J. Malcolm Forbes. Prof Sayre sat in the row behind Mrs Sayre.

In the audience were a great many prominent Boston and Cambridge citizens from professional and business life, and there was a great many ex-service men, and in fact all kinds of people—including a demonstrative bunch of Republicans, anti-Leaguers, and one woman who insistently and consistently interrupted nearly all references to the League of Nations with applause, shouts, and an occasional remark of approval. She sat in the first balcony and waved a little American flag.

A Cosmopolitan Audience

So it was a cosmopolitan audience, in its politics and sentiments, as this new League is cosmopolitan in everything but the League of Nations. It was strong for that.

The questions asked the Secretary of War concerning Gen Edwards were not unexpected, and probably few in the audience was surprised when George Wilson, who has been an organizer for the American Legion, standing on the left side of the hall, near the platform, at the conclusion of Sec Baker's speech, addressed Chairman Eliot, saying:

"Mr Chairman, as an ex-service man, a veteran of the Spanish War and the World War, I would like to ask Sec Baker why it is since 1912 the War Department has consistently passed over Gen Edwards in making promotions and have promoted men over him who were younger, and less experienced in the service?"

Pres Eliot shook his head and told Sec Baker not to answer the question, as it was irrelevant to the meeting. But Sec Baker insisted on answering, and was loudly applauded when he stepped forward to do so. He said:

"I will be pleased to answer that question about Gen Edwards. Promotions in the Army up to the office of Brigadier are made on a basis of seniority in the service. At that rank and beyond the department advises the President in regard to promotions or appointments and makes such recommendations as seem warranted and fitting under the circumstances."

Ireland a Domestic Question

The Irish question also came up and Sec Baker was asked whether the cause of Ireland could be considered in the League of Nations. The Secretary said:

"Frankly, I don't see how it could be. It seems to me that the Irish question is a domestic question. But if anything could be done it seems to me that in a League of Nations the question might be considered, but that is all."

Then he was asked: "Why doesn't the League of Nations stop the war between Poland and Russia?"

His reply was: "It does not lie within the mouth of any American citizen to criticize the League of Nations for not having stopped the war when we've stayed out of the League." (Applause.)

Lodge Urged League on Wilson

In his speech Sec Baker traced the growth of sentiment in America for a League of Nations and reminded his hearers that the League in practically all its forms had been worked out by the League to Enforce Peace, of which Ex-President Taft was president long before the United States entered the war, and that business men and others, Chambers of Commerce all over the country and other bodies had been instrumental in shaping this League, which was constituted at a dinner in the new Willard Hotel in Washington in 1918 at which Ex-President Taft, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and President Wilson were the speakers.

At that dinner Ex-President Taft and Senator Lodge urged on the President the need for such a league, and President Wilson acted upon the expression of the will of the American people. That old League, however, called for the immediate enforcement of peace by force of arms.

And Sec Baker quoted the lines from Arnold's "Forts of Folly," which Senator Lodge recited on that occasion:

"Charge again men, and be dumb;

"And many a virtue will come,

"When the Forts of Folly fall;

Find our bodies by the wall!"

Then Sec Baker traced in various quotations from speeches since then how Senator Lodge had grown away from this idea of a League to enforce peace, especially after the armistice had been signed at the Paris conference began its work of arranging a treaty of peace with Germany. He pointed out the enormous task which confronted the Peace Conference—not less than a readjustment of the world. Never had there been anything like it in the history of the world, and centered there in Paris were the forces for good and evil in the world battling for their own ends, many of them of a petty and selfish character.

Ovation for Pres Eliot

In opening the meeting Pres Eliot got a great reception. The entire audience stood up and applauded him for some moments. He explained the purpose of the League and endeavored to spread among the voters correct information about the Covenant of the League of Nations, which, he said, "has been gravely misrepresented by the group of Senators who have defeated ratification by a large section of the daily and weekly press, and by a rather numerous class of prejudiced writers who are incapable of appreciating the high merits of the Treaty and Covenant, but quite capable of attributing to them serious defects which no candid and intelligent person can find in them."

He said that among the misrepresentations were that the League establishes a superstate which would abridge the National sovereignty of every member; that the British Empire would have more votes in the assembly and council than the United States; that the League could order America to go to war against her will; that it belongs to the League to compel American soldiers and sailors to fight abroad in causes which America cared nothing about; that the League undertakes to guarantee forever by the use of force the National boundaries of the new forming States, great or small, as determined by the treaty.

What America Went to War For

Pres Eliot said further: "The doctrine which the League of Nations stands for are precisely those for which the American people, almost unanimously went to war with Germany in 1917, threw to the winds all National sentiments, and set 1,500,000 of their sons to France with the one supreme anxiety—lest they should not get into battle in time."

"The doctrine which the Republican Senators who defeated the ratification, and the platform of the Republican party for the Presidential election, assume that the character and the high

purposes of the American people have undergone a great change since April, 1917, a change in unselfishness to selfishness, from willingness to pledge their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor in defense of liberty, justice and good-will among the Nations to unwillingness. The Pro-League Independents held belief in no such thing."

He urged again and again the necessity of voting for Cox and Roosevelt, and his requests were greeted with applause. The first time, however, there was a counter call for cheers for Harding and Coolidge, which were given by those in the rear of the hall. The second call for cheers for Harding met with little response. Pres Eliot said he believed the now voters and the women would decide this election.

President Has Not Wavered

Sec Baker got a warm reception when he was introduced. After explaining the genesis of the League of Nations through the work of the League to Enforce Peace and that meeting at the New Willard Hotel, Sec Baker said: "President has not wavered or changed. On Jan 22, 1917, the President addressed the Senate and laid out to them the principles of the League as the basis for ultimate peace. In his inaugural address on March 4 he stated these principles to the people of the country, even before the message of April 2, 1917, which led America into the war on the side of the Allies, the President reiterated the object of America in entering the war to be the permanent peace of the world—the covenant is American."

make firm the basis of peace for the future.

"What the pressure was it is difficult for us now to conceive; but through it all the President pressed with the sublime steadfastness, and when he came home he brought a treaty about which minor differences of opinion are easily possible, but also a covenant for a League of Nations, plain, practical, definite, and effective to insure justice and preserve peace among Nations; a very liberal embodiment of the program of the League to Enforce Peace; the complete fulfillment of the plan which he had from the beginning advocated and persuaded into acceptance in America and in the rest of the world."

"The treaty may offend the prejudices of European selfishness and passion on subjects about which European Nations believed the war to be fought the settlements may be colored by their engagements and desires; but on the subject for which America fought the war—the permanent peace of the world—the covenant is American."

make firm the basis of peace for the future.

Government. As Senator Lodge said, the Senate was determined to accomplish its purpose even if it had to delay the Treaty of Peace with Germany.

"The main idea of American unselfishness was to be withheld from the wounds of the world; the spirit of democracy, liberated at last in Europe, was to be turned into anarchy by the withdrawal of American influence out of which it had grown, and to which it looked for guidance. The good faith of America upon the pledge of our Allies made their last supreme effort and before which our enemies finally fled in utter moral rout, was to be broken—all to punish the President and paralyze the Presidential office.

"The name of America, which had stood to the world as that was just and helpful, all that was hopeful and righteous, all that was hopeful and forward-looking, was to be made a hissing and by-word, and friend and foe alike were to see us, not in the stature of our great moral elevation, but as hopeless, shamed, shamed and abased, interests, indifferent to the peace of the world, so long as our own interests in the Far East were for the moment protected; nay, our very interests in this peace, the reestablishment of the world's peace system, the settlement and adjustment of our present international relations, the stabilizing of the vast debts owed us by the world, the reorganization of our life here in America on the new peace basis, were all to be postponed, however long, until the Senate was in the saddle."

dinner last night in honor of Sec of War Newton D. Baker, who spoke in Symphony Hall. The guests included Mr and Mrs Charles J. Cummings, Mr and Mrs Francis B. Sayre, Mr J. Malcolm Forbes and George Foster Peabody of New York.

BAKER DINNER GUEST OF MR AND MRS JOHN F. MOORS

Mr and Mrs John F. Moors of 32 Mt Vernon st, entertained at an informal

banquet the President and his wife, the First Lady, and their party. The President and Mrs Moors were the hosts. The dinner was given in honor of Senator Lodge, who spoke in Symphony Hall. The guests included Mr and Mrs Charles J. Cummings, Mr and Mrs Francis B. Sayre, Mr J. Malcolm Forbes and George Foster Peabody of New York.

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"What the pressure was it is difficult for us now to conceive; but through it all the President pressed with the sublime steadfastness, and when he came home he brought a treaty about which minor differences of opinion are easily possible, but also a covenant for a League of Nations, plain, practical, definite, and effective to insure justice and preserve peace among Nations; a very liberal embodiment of the program of the League to Enforce Peace; the complete fulfillment of the plan which he had from the beginning advocated and persuaded into acceptance in America and in the rest of the world."

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4000 CHEER BAKER'S DEFENCE OF WILSON IN APPEAL FOR LEAGUE



Photograph Copyright by Frank Moore, Cleveland.
NEWTON D. BAKER
Secretary of War Who Presented Appeal for League of Nations to Independents

Secretary Assails Lodge and Senate in Symphony Hall Rally of Independents

HECKLING ON EDWARDS' DEMOTION SILENCED

Query on Ireland Brings Answer at Variance with Cox—Applause for Harding and Coolidge Greets Eliot

By THOMAS CARENS

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, in Symphony Hall last evening, delivered the most eloquent defense of President Wilson and the league of nations which Boston has heard in this campaign, wearing down a hostility which in the early part of the evening seemed to be shared by at least half the audience.

Nearly 4000 men and women had crowded into the hall for the first New England meeting of the Pro-League Independents, over which Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, presided, and emotions were raised to a high pitch as Secretary Baker extolled the President and denounced Senator Lodge and his senatorial colleagues.

But the addresses of Secretary Baker and Dr. Eliot were not the only features contributing to the most remarkable political rally Boston has had in years. Heckling began early in the evening, first taking the form of cheers for "Harding and Coolidge" and for Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, then to questions of Ireland's hopes under the league, and at the end of the meeting came a demand for an explanation of the war department's attitude towards Gen. Edwards.

In its relation to the national campaign Secretary Baker's disposal of the Irish question was perhaps the most significant feature. In the midst of one of his flights of oratory, a stentorian voice from the gallery inquired:

"What would you do about Ireland, Mr. Baker?"

"I will answer that," said Secretary Baker. "Clearly nothing can be done about Ireland now without the league. Frankly I do not see how anything could be done within the league, because to me it seems to be a domestic question for Great Britain. But I do believe that in a league of nations which sets out to settle the problems which vex and annoy mankind Ireland might ultimately hope to derive some benefit."

Statement Shows Difference with Cox

A volume of cheers from the audience rolled out as the speaker concluded this statement, although there were hisses from various parts of the auditorium as the cheer subsided. By this answer Secretary Baker takes issue with Gov. Cox, who has announced that he will bring the Irish question before the league at the earliest opportunity, and Democratic leaders in the state, who have been laying great stress on Cox's pronouncements on the question, may find themselves embarrassed by Baker's point of view.

The first interruption of the meeting came during Dr. Eliot's address of introduction. He was applauded several times when he referred to the "national honor" at stake in the election, but the first big cheer came with the mention of "Cox and Roosevelt."

Half the audience came to its feet, but as it subsided a leather-lunged individual in the gallery called: "Three cheers for Harding and Coolidge," and the other half of the audience gave them with a will.

A few moments later, when President Eliot referred to the refusal of the Senate to ratify the treaty, cries of "Good for them" were heard. He concluded his address without further interruption and then presented Secretary Baker.

As the latter rose to his feet, a former member of the Yankee division yelled:

"Three cheers for Gen. Clarence R. Edwards," and again half the audience joined in.

Frequent Stabs at Lodge

Secretary Baker ignored the interruption and after a tribute to President Eliot plunged into his address. His first mention of Senator Lodge by name brought a round of handclapping for the senior senator, but as the secretary warmed to his task Lodge's friends remained quiet, and the speaker scored frequently with sallies directed at Lodge and the Senate.

He characterized Senator Harding as a man who "would be a puppet President" and asserted that the dead American soldiers in France, could they speak today, would ask America to repudiate Harding for declaring at Des Moines on Thursday, what has been interpreted as "scrapping" the Wilson league.

He took up the various criticisms of the league, particularly its failure to stop the war between Russia and Poland, declaring dramatically:

"It becomes an American to criticize the league for what it has not done while we have remained out of it."

As Secretary Baker concluded and resumed his seat, President Eliot came forward for a few closing remarks.

George E. Wilson, a YD veteran, and president of the Non-Partisan League

of Service Men, then addressed the chair, asking:

"What has the war department got against Gen. Clarence R. Edwards?"

Baker Answers Heckler

President Eliot was about to silence the questioner when Secretary Baker asked for a chance to reply. He said: "I know of no act of injustice or no act of unkindness which the war department has shown toward Gen. Edwards."

"Then why," pursued Wilson, "is he still a brigadier-general, while men who were captains and majors when he was a general are now his superior officers?"

"I will answer that too," said Baker. "Under our rules all promotions below the rank of brigadier-general are made by seniority, but general officers are promoted for fitness by the President, usually on recommendation of the war department."

Wilson was about to ask further questions when Dr. Eliot quickly adjourned the meeting. There were cries of protest from a number of young men surrounding Wilson, who were evidently veterans also of the Yankee Division, as Baker's reply seemed to indicate that the war department did not consider Gen. Edwards a good enough soldier to warrant promotion.

Although President Eliot in his closing remarks urged the audience to support Cox and Roosevelt as the best way of showing their approval of the Presi-

(Continued on Page Six, Column 1)

LLOYD GEORGE RAPPS OUR DELAY

(Continued from Page One)

of all these representations, all the suspicions and all the revilings, I will do my duty to the end, whatever it may be."

The prime minister drew a picture of the changes that had come about in the world. It would look very paltry, he said, when the record of these great events came to be written and read to think that we were squabbling about little party issues of pre-war days. The great issue which engaged statesmanship in all lands at the present time was peace, peace at home and abroad. The only way to reach such a peace was to take a middle course, especially at this moment, because there was an antagonism of extremes from both sides.

After referring hopefully to the miners' strike negotiations, and incidentally paying tribute to Robert Smillie's courage, Mr. Lloyd George launched into a vigorous defence of the coalition against various criticisms from the Independent Liberal camp. He cited a long list of reforms carried by coalitions in past British history, and remarked:

"I'm going to do something daring.

I'm going to predict about Ireland. You cannot see much for fogs in that country, but I am going to predict about Ireland. Home rule will be carried by a coalition."

In conclusion he said:

"Do not let us crush into a rigid narrow mold of party the gift of great sacrifices which millions have made. I appeal to you, let us as we stood in the hour of peril together, let us stand once more together until we have solved our problems, some of which are darkening the horizon, until we have solved the difficulties which stand in the way of humanity reaching higher things."

(Copyright, 1920, by New York Times Company.)

MAYOR OF WOBURN WILL VETO JITNEYS

Will Co-operate with Trolley Company, He Says

No jitney busses will operate in Woburn, if Mayor Golden can prevent it. In a statement issued yesterday, he declared that he would veto the three jitney bus licenses granted on Thursday evening by the Woburn city council, just so soon as City Clerk

McLaughlin laid them before him for his signature. He declared that so long as the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company was making a serious effort to give the people of the city a car service, he would co-operate with the road in every way and do everything in his power to keep the lines open.

"The road is trying to work out its salvation," Mayor Golden's statement declared, "and it is our duty to aid it in every way. I do not believe the time has come for jitney competition with the railroad in Woburn. I am absolutely opposed to jitneys and shall be until such time as the jitney companies, or an individual, will guarantee to this city and surrounding towns as good service as the Eastern Massachusetts is giving now, and also file with the city a bond guaranteeing service and a bond protecting the public against injury. As bad as the service and fares now are on the Eastern Massachusetts, I prefer them to any jitney service that might be established. I am not ready to believe it to be my duty to wipe out the transportation facilities of a city by signing permits to persons or people, guaranteeing the city nothing, simply saying they will operate between two places, when conditions are good."

Two of the licenses granted by the city council were for jitney lines to run between Woburn and Billerica; the third between Woburn and Stoneham.

Try Adamson's Balsam for Coughs, Colds or Grippe. In use 40 years.—Adv.

BISHOP WARNS OF EVIL FORCES

Rt. Rev. J. G. Anderson Deplores Effort to Eliminate Private School

CATHOLIC WOMEN IN CONVENTION

The Rt. Rev. Joseph G. Anderson, D.D., V.G., auxiliary bishop of Boston, in an address delivered last night to about 700 officers, de-

Meyer Jonasson Co.

Tremont and
Boylston Sts.

Quality Attire

Moderately Priced

All of These Fine Values on Sale Today

For \$35.00

MISSES' DOLMAN COATS OF HEAVY STONE CHEVIOT, with voluminous collar and deep inset pockets. Coat lined throughout with self-color Jap silk.

At \$4.95

For \$49.50

MISSES' WRAP COAT OF SILVERTIP BOLIVIA, designed with wrappy back and belted front, large collar with heavy stitching, and back of coat trimmed with rows of self-color buttons; lined with peau de cygne silk and warmly interlined.

For \$55.00

MISSES' THREE-QUARTER LENGTH COATS OF SCOTCH MIXTURES AND HEATHER VELOUR, with inverted back plait, belt all around, patch pockets, and large Australian opossum shawl collar.

For \$95.00

MISSES' FUR TRIMMED WRAPS OF FROST GLOW CLOTH, with shawl collar of Australian opossum. Warmly interlined.



125 MORE OF THOSE

Sweaters

At \$5.95

as pictured

New lot of drop stitch Knitted Worsted Sweater Blouses, surplice style, roll collar, two-inch belt back, long sleeves, turn-back cuffs. May be worn with or without a waist.

Meyer Jonasson Tailored

Misses' Wool Jersey Suits, winter wear

Misses' Velour and Duvet de Laine Suits

Misses' Tinseltone Suits, fur trim

Women's Oxford, Melton and Velour Suits

de Laine Suits, opossum

dered Suits, fur colla

for Extra Large Women

5, \$110 and \$135

Up to 52½ Bust Measure

DRESSES, model em- vetyl vest; corded frock

WOMEN'S T with plaited contrasting color fitted back, large sizes.

MEYER JONASSON CO.

CHARLES W. ELIOT IN LEAGUE PLEA

President Emeritus of Harvard
Denies That Covenant Establishes Super-State Which
Would Abridge Sovereignty

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, who presided at a League of Nations rally in Symphony Hall last night, at which Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, was also a speaker, denied five allegations concerning the League, namely: That the League establishes a super-state which would abridge the national sovereignty of every member; that the British Empire would have more votes in the Assembly and Council than the United States; that the League could order America to go to war against her will; that belonging to the League might compel American soldiers and sailors to fight abroad in causes which America cared nothing about, and that the League undertakes to guarantee forever by the use of force the national boundaries of the new, or forming states, great or small, as determined by the Treaty.

Mr. Eliot declared that every single member of the League held a vote on every action by the League. Furthermore, he said, the requirement of unanimity in the Assembly and the Council is reenforced by various other provisions of the Covenant, to wit, that neither the Assembly nor the Council can even by a unanimous vote compel any member of the League to take any action which does not commend itself to that member. The Council can only recommend war, not declare it, he said, even if one of the member nations is invaded by a hostile force.

Attitude of People

"If it be alleged that the United States by entering the League may come under a moral obligation, though not an actual compulsion, to defend some other member of the League against invasion from without, an obligation which Congress would have to recognize, although the majority of the American people did not wish to, the right answer can best be put in the form of a question. Is it probable or even possible that the majority of the American people would be willing not to execute a moral obligation incurred by entering the League of Nations, which hopes and expects by making provision for the arbitration of disputes, by abstaining from war until after the dispute has been submitted to arbitration or mediation, by securing reduction of armaments, by establishing a court of international justice whose decisions can be enforced if necessary, by publishing early the facts about incipient disputes between nations, and by abolishing secret diplomacy and militarism to prevent international war for the future, to relieve all nations, including America, from the terrible burdens of competitive armaments, and to liberate all the nations from dread of international strife, from its infinite horrors, agonies, and miseries?"

Mr. Baker's Address

Asserting that sentiment in the United States for a league of nations to prevent war is increasing, Secretary Baker, said that Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts, had shifted his position from support of the international ideal of the League to Enforce Peace to leadership of the opposition campaign against President Wilson's League of Nations. Secretary Baker pointed out that on two public occasions Mr. Lodge had affirmed his allegiance to such a plan, first in 1914 and again in 1916, and then had committed the Republican Senate majority and the Republican Party to uncompromising opposition.

By the attack on Article X of the Covenant, Secretary Baker asserted, other great provisions of the League affecting Labor and international regulation have been ignored and obscured. The practicability of Article XI, setting the wheels of the League in motion on threat of war, he said, has been proved in the case of the Aland Islands. Article XII the Secretary defended for its prevention of surprise wars by virtue of its provision for three months of waiting following an award of arbitration. In Article XIII he acclaimed the establishment of an international court for justiciable cases not of a political nature, and therefore not questions for the court of arbitration to decide.

Turning to Article X, Secretary Baker declared that this provision of the League would put an end to the old order of nations preparing for aggression or against it, and would allow the smaller nations security to practice the arts of peace. He urged that the world not return to the old system of alliances, made and maintained in fear of attack and in preparation for future wars.

WILL DINE SECRETARY BAKER

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Moors to Entertain
Secretary of War Before Symphony Hall
Meeting Friday Night

Previous to the address of Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, in Symphony Hall, Friday evening, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Moors of Mt. Vernon street, will entertain Secretary Baker at dinner. Mrs. George Foster Peabody of New York will come on specially to be a guest on this occasion and other expected guests are Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Cummings and Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes.

*The Boston Post, Oct. 9/20.
Baker heckled at rally for League*

BAKER HECKLED AT RALLY FOR LEAGUE

Friends of Edwards Ask Secretary of War Why Yankee Division Commander Was Not Promoted—Official Feeling Against Edwards Is Denied—Cheers for Republican Leaders Interrupt Speech—Secretary Wins Audience



NEWTON D. BAKER.
Secretary of War, who appeared as the principal speaker at Symphony Hall last night at a gathering under the auspices of the Pro-League Independents.

Makes Bitter Attack on Lodge for Deserting President On League Issue

Scores Harding's Attitude on a "Party Not Personal" Chief Executive

BY ROBERT T. BRADY

Facing a perfect barrage of heckling questions hurled at him by friends of General Clarence R. Edwards, by supporters of Irish independence, by advocates of American intervention on behalf of Russia and by political foes of the League of Nations, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, in Symphony Hall last night, delivered the most forceful and effective defence of the Wilson administration that has been uttered in this section of

France Lead to Divorce

Mrs. Irene C. Peters of 115 East 9th street, New York, formerly of Boston, was granted a decree nisi and given the right to resume her maiden name, Irene C. Higgins, by Judge Fessenden in the divorce court yesterday. She alleged that her husband, Otto B. Peters, deserted her.

ALWAYS BROUGHT CHUM

According to Mrs. Peters, the mar-

gine has chum along. On one of these calls he took out his watch to see the time, and then I and a woman friend who was with me at the time learned he had lived with another woman in France when over there."

Mrs. Peters said she had always supported herself. After Peters' discharge from the service he lived in Cambridge and sent her several letters, she said.

FIRE PREVENTION DAY IN MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 8.—Five thousand children of the public and parochial schools of Manchester paraded this afternoon in celebration of fire prevention day.

Tomorrow is the day set apart by the President of the United States in a proclamation and by Governors of States for observances, but on account of the fact that all schools of this city are closed on Saturday the celebration took place this afternoon.

E. T. SLATTERY CO.

In Our Anniversary Sale

Rock-bottom Prices on

NEGLIGEES

A N extraordinary Sale of Negligees is this, coincident with our Anniversary Sale. Its offers are more noteworthy even than those in our February Sale. Crepe de chine, crepe meteor, taffeta, satin and corduroy make these negligees suitable for Christmas gifts for the college girl, for home use or for travelling.



Corduroy Robe, \$5

Satin Breakfast Coat, \$1.95

Corduroy Robes

Attorney-General Palmer to Take Action

BY ROBERT L. NORTON

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Representatives of the wholesale sugar-dealers of New England today asked Attorney-General Palmer to take action against the American Sugar Refining Company for attempting to hold its customers to a price of twenty-two and one-half cents a pound although cane sugar is being quoted as low as eleven and three-quarters.

CLAIMS OF DEALERS

The dealers are represented by Winthrop C. Adams, president of the Boston Wholesale Grocers' Association.

The memorandum submitted to the Department of Justice is in part as follows:

"During last winter the American Sugar Refining Company bought large quantities of raw sugar at very high prices. They undoubtedly believed at the time of the purchase that there would be a scarcity of refined sugar in the autumn of 1920 and very high prices.

"Early in June the company realized that the quantities coming into the market were larger than they had anticipated and that there was certain to be a decline in the prices in the autumn. Their officials got together and sent out their salesmen to all the wholesale gro-



ELEANOR NEMSER AND LILLIAN McCARTHY, Cheer leaders at the College of Secretarial Science, Boston University.

POWELL PLAYS OWN RHAPSODY

Striking Composition Heard at Festival

WORCESTER, Oct. 8.—The most striking feature of the final concert of the Worcester Music Festival was the performance, with the composer at the piano, of John Powell's "Negro Rhapsody for Orchestra and Piano." This is a composition of much originality, one inspired by but not slavishly imitative of the Negro music which Mr. Powell, himself a Southerner, has doubtless often heard, in its pristine wildness and humor. Whether his melodies are actually of Negro origin or whether they are original with the composer himself is less important than the manner in which they are harmonized and orchestrated, and the spirit that flames throughout the composition.

Mr. Powell gave an electrical performance of the piano part. The audience was greatly excited by the rhythms, the unconventional melodic twists of certain themes, and the whirlwind conclusion of the piece. Contrasting happily with the reckless spirit of the dance melodies is the Negro spiritual intoned in the middle section of the composition by the piano and afterwards eloquently developed by piano and orchestra in dialogue. This is one of the most in-

Eleanor Nemser of Somerville and Lillian McCarthy of Roxbury will lead the cheering section of the College of Secretarial Science, Boston University, this afternoon at the B. U.-N. H. State game at Braves' Field. The two girls will assist Nelson Marshman, the official B. U. cheer leader. The girls are fine leaders.

BOSTON POST, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1920



Game for and Today

s, Indians' Chances
Be Very Slim;
Billy Evans

BY BILLY EVANS

CLEVELAND, Oct. 8.—Cleveland's chances to capture the world's series hinge to a large extent on the outcome of Saturday's game. If Brooklyn continues its victorious streak, the National league entry is going to be mighty hard to stop. For that reason the pitching selections for the fourth game of the classic are of more than passing interest. The fact that pitching has already played such a prominent part in the series makes the choice doubly important.

PICKS COVELESKIE

From a Cleveland standpoint it looks to me like a certainty that Stanley Coveleskie will be the selection. At the start of the series I made the statement that for the Indians to win the world's series, it would be almost necessary that Coveleskie win three ball games. I am still inclined to that belief. Incidentally I look for Coveleskie to come mighty close to turning that trick. Great pitchers like Babe Adams, Christy Mathewson, Urban Faber and Jack Coombs have turned in three victories, and Stanley Coveleskie deserves to be mentioned in the same class of twirlers. Also remember that the above mentioned pitchers turned the trick in a best four out of seven clash, while the present one is a five in nine affair.

Coveleskie because of the fact that he makes use of the spitball almost exclusively, places a severe strain on his arm. He is at his best when he gets a four-day rest between starts. If he works Saturday and I am positive that he will, he will have had only three



ALONG THE
WATERFRONT
WATERFRONT CALENDAR FOR OCT. 9.
2884 day of year; 17th day of autumn.
Day 11h. 24m. long; decrease 8h. 55m.
Tide's height—Morning, 9ft. 9in.; evening,
10ft. 1in.
Full moon—Oct. 27, Nov. 25.
New moon—Oct. 11, Nov. 10.
Evening stars—Venus, Mars.
Morning stars—Jupiter, Saturn.

With a brisker demand for fish and lessened receipts, the market yesterday was somewhat stronger than on Thursday and prices advanced slightly. The arrivals at the Fish Pier numbered seven, including the Angelina Scolla with 700 pounds large fresh mackerel, taken off Rockport; the Frances C. with 4000 pounds flounders and 800 pounds hake; Scout 2700 pounds flounders and 800 hake, and Little Jennie with 2300 pounds flounders and 100 pounds cod. A total of 2,452,300 pounds of groundfish was received here during the week yesterday, something like 2,000,000 pounds less than came in during the corresponding period of last year. Yesterday's quotations ex-vessel: Haddock 2 to 4 cents, large cod 5 to 7, market 3 to 4, pollock 2 to 3, hake 5.60 to 6, halibut 10 and 25, mackerel 20 and 23, sole 7 cents per pound.

Vessels and fares:

Ocean (P.M. trwr.)	100,000	2,000	500
Benjamin Wallace	2,500	28,000	1,500
Charles Edward	200	17,000	700

The schooner Progress came to T wharf yesterday, bringing a fare which included 40,000 pounds haddock, 15,000 pounds cod, 5000 pounds each of hake and pollock.

An unexpected arrival yesterday from overseas was the Shipping Board freighter Cottonwood, Captain Nelson, coming from Hull, England, in ballast trim. She was originally destined for Hampton Roads, but was diverted to this port by wireless. While here, the Cottonwood will have a survey and inspection at

Campbell's wharf, Chelsea, and will then await orders.

The Shipping Board steamer Bakersfield, now on the way from Alexandria, Egypt, to New York, will be ordered to proceed to Boston upon her arrival at Sandy Hook. She will load on the United American Lines for San Pedro, San Francisco, Portland, Ore., Seattle and Tacoma, making a direct sailing to the west coast from here. It has been customary to send these ships to other Atlantic ports to finish loading, but the agents here are confident of securing a full cargo so that it will be unnecessary to call elsewhere.

THE LANDSMAN.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED.

Steamers Mercian (Br.), Carnon, Manchester and Liverpool; Cottonwood, Nelson, Hull, England; Salinas, Rasmussen, Port Lobos, Mexico; City of Rome, Dalzell, Savannah; Nantucket, James, Baltimore and Norfolk; Everett, Giles, Norfolk; Calvin Austin, Allen, New York; Pawnee, Robinson, do.; Belfast, Rawley, Bangor; City of Gloucester, Larsen, Gloucester; schooners Maud S., Church, Shulée, N. S.; Franconia, Mitchell, do.; Eugene, Davis, Penquid, Me.; tugs Savage, Johnson, Philadelphia, towing barges Nos. 18, 19 and 20; Swatara, Engwall, do., towing barges Tuckahoe (for Scituate), Cohansey and Monitor; Charles P. Greenough, Naitz, Baltimore, towing barges Flora, from do., Helen and Hattie from Newport News; Murrell, Armstrong, Norfolk, towing barges Edith and Beattle for Lynn; Western, Totman, New York, towing barges Smyrna, Richard H. Diggs, Rahn and Nesquehoning, last three for Portland; Narragansett, Flinglass, do., towing barge Rockland and Reimus; Roger Williams, Anderson, Sandwich, towing barges Number Seventeen (for Portsmouth) and Scranton from New York; Neponset, Swan, Buzzards Bay, towing barges Howard Sisters and Agnes Howard from New York; W. H. Yerkes, Jr., Willie, Buzzards Bay, towing barges Hauto and Tamaqua from New York; Mercury, Josephs, New York, towing barges Scully Girls and Hattie Scully; Sadie M. Ross, Ross, Rockport, Mass., towing barge Herbert and sloop Albert Baldwin.

Also arrived—Schooner Morris & Cliff, from Rockland, Me.

SAILED.

Steamers Welshman (Br.), Hamburg; West Waino, London and Antwerp; Prince George (Br.), Yarmouth, N. S.; Governor Dingley, St. John, N. B., via Eastport and Lubec; Calvin Austin, New York; Belfast, Bangor; Massasoit, Portland; tugs Husky, New York, towing barge Northern No. 7; Swatara, Philadelphia, towing barges Pocopson, Sacon and Buck Ridge; Perth Amboy, towing barges 788 for New York, 781 and 791 for Perth Amboy; Bristol, Fall River; Roger Williams, towing barge No. 17 (from New York), Portsmouth; Bridgewater, New York.

Amusements

**TODAY WORLD SERIES RETURNS
KEWPIE DOLLS
BURLESQUE**

Amusements

Baker Mercilessly Flays Lodge for "Double Crossing" President on League of Nations

Following is the full text of Secretary Baker's address at Symphony Hall:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Throughout the discussion of the League of Nations there has been a persistent disposition on the part of those who have opposed the covenant, or the League, to insist that its modifications of it as a condition of America's acceptance, to comment upon the course followed by the President and to attribute the disastrous debate and inaction of the Senate to an alleged unwillingness on his part to accept the right of the Senate to advise and consent to the making of treaties. To the extent that this controversy is a mere squabble on the part of the Senate about its dignity, it is beneath contempt. The issue is human life and happiness, the consequences to America and to the world, and to a right to permit anybody to discuss seriously such questions; but the facts, when candidly examined, show that the President's course has from the beginning been a wise, consistent, courageous, and before examining the merits of the covenant and the interest and duty of America with regard to it, I draw your attention to such circumstances which may have become obscured by the obscuring tide of base accusations and partisan frenzy which has practically submerged the real issue presented by the treaty and the covenant.

Foundation of League Idea

The world was born in Europe in the fall of 1814. Characterized by increasing fecundity, it daily became more terrible in its destruction of property and life; the whole world, civilized and uncivilized, became involved in the struggle; the industry on the world was diverted from peaceful pursuits into the exclusive production of munitions of war; old men and even women were drafted into the great armies to replace the slaughtered youth; the world, established governments were overthrown, the bonds of social order were dissolved; and, while battle slew thousands, pestilence and starvation did to death tens of thousands, most of them women and children, in the countries of the old world. Then, once again, the old world was shocked and dismayed to learn that the statesmen of the world had been able to devise no effective arrangement to prevent wars of passion and surprise. We were as yet uninvolved in the otherwise general destruction, but the human instincts, as we see the, the human genius, of our people demanded everywhere that we should be helpful in relieving the hideous distress caused by the war, and that we should be generous and our leadership among the nations of the earth to assure mankind against the recurrence of the catastrophe when once this bloody struggle could be brought to an end.

Form League to Enforce Peace

There were among us, no less societies, like those endowed by Mr. Gurn of Boston and Mr. Carnegie. There were other associations, sometimes religious and sometimes purely humanitarian in their principles of fellowship, which for years had been seeking, by one process and other, to bring into existence a peace based upon institutions which would work out international relations by arbitration and high courts of international justice. The difficulty of establishing such a body was apparent, well known, and in the end, the only solution seemed insuperable by reason of racial antagonisms, commercial and dynastic aspirations and traditional national policies. In 1915, however, the first of what appeared to be a new epoch in the dress of statesmen from the world's hungry mouths and stricken hearts of men and women everywhere cried for peace, and in the presence of the tragedy of the world's old ambitions and selfish purposes seemed prostrate in their memories. Here in America there grew up a great movement in favor of a League to Enforce Peace which should propose a practical program.

Principles of the League

The league was organized in 1915 in Philadelphia; its first president was ex-President Taft; Judge Parker, of New York its first vice-president; the chairman of its executive committee was A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard; among its officers are found the names of the most distinguished in America, in all the higher fields of intellectual and moral endeavor; while its membership comprised philanthropists, lawyers, editors, educators, merchants, manufacturers, men and women, publicans, Democrats and Republicans—the very choicer spirits of the nation. The principles of the league were four:

"We believe it to be desirable for the nation to join a League of Nations binding the signatories to the following: First—All justiciable questions arising between the signatory powers, not settled by arbitration, shall be submitted to a judicial tribunal for hearing and judgment, both upon the merits and upon any issue as to its jurisdiction of the case.

"Second—All other questions arising between the signatories, not settled by negotiation, shall be submitted to a council of conciliation for hearing, consideration and recommendation.

"Third—The signatory powers shall join forces with both the economic and military forces against any one of their number that goes to war, or commits acts of hostility, against another of the signatories before any question arising shall be submitted as provided in the foregoing."

"Fourth—Contentions between the signatory powers shall be held from time to time to formulate and fix rules of international law, which, unless some signatory shall signify its dissent within a stated period, shall thereafter govern in the decisions of the judicial tribunal mentioned in article one."

Accepted by President Wilson

Some what later, the third article of the league's program was interpreted to me:

"The signatory powers shall jointly, forthwith, their economic forces against any of their number that refuses to submit any question which arises to an international judicial tribunal, and their military forces against any of their number that goes to war, or invades another's territory."

The proposal of the league, as a general rule, was publicized, and other things being submitted to a referendum by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, representing a constituency of 350,000 business men, firms and corporations in every State in the union, and 55 per cent of the men that referred and favored the proposal of the league. In order to impress the purpose of the league upon the public mind, and particularly in order to bring it to the attention of the President and the Congress of the United States, its agents, in Washington, in the month of May, 1916. The great series of public meetings of the convention, addressed by the leaders of American thought without political distinction, terminated in a banquet at the New Willard Hotel, to which the President was invited. The whole pur-

pose of the convention was to secure a declaration of the programs of the league as the purpose of America, through the President as the official spokesman of the nation. But three speeches were made at the banquet; an able and eloquent argument by President Taft, an eloquent and scholarly speech by Senator Lodge, and an American member of the Senate committee on foreign affairs, and one by President Wilson. The object of the convention was accomplished; the President accepted the principle of the enforcement of peace by a league of nations and in a speech joined with Senator Taft and Senator Lodge, in which he declared to be as Senator Lodge in his speech declared it, "the only way" in which the peace of the world could be assured.

Wilson Attitude Unchanged

From that hour until this the President has not wavered or changed. On Jan. 29, 1917, the President addressed the Senate in his annual message the principles of the League as the basis for ultimate peace. In his inaugural address of March 4 he stated these principles to the people of the country. Even the message of April 2, 1917, which Americanized the League, the object of the League in entering the war to be a league of nations to enforce peace. During all this time, in public addresses, the President pressed the cause of the League with the same energy and determination as he had done in the Senate on Jan. 8, 1918, addressed a joint session of Congress and laid down the fourteen points upon which peace should ultimately be concluded. Again on Feb. 1, 1918, in an address to the League of Nations, he declared that the League had been the greatest factor in the destruction of the peace program, and during all this time, while the Senate and House were receiving his interpretation of America's purpose with applause and acclamations, the people of our own country were rising to a series ofights for peace, and to determine a response to his peace.

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Double-Crossed by Lodge

The task of the President in Paris was hard enough at best; great as was his prestige and that of America, he was alone for the cause of permanent peace; but it was made cruel and impossible by the desertion of Senator Lodge, who, when Senator Lodge had undertaken to negotiate with the other members of the Senate on the fourteen points, had declared that he had no time to do so.

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ANYTHING TO DRINK SUITED

Jakey, Bay Rum, Hair Tonic and Pepsin on List

"He blacked my eye, beat me, pulled my hair and left me in August, 1917, to join the Canadian army," testified Mrs. Sarah M. Morrissey in the Divorce Court yesterday before Judge Fessenden who took her appeal for a divorce from John G. Morrissey under advisement.

"He drank 63 bottles of Jamaica ginger in 30 days after prohibition went into effect; also some bay rum, hair tonic and pepsin; in fact, anything he could lay his hands on."

"He really drank too much, and as a result beat me and chased me around the house with a razor and threatened to cut my heart out. But my brother took the razor away from him."

This happened in January, 1920, she stated, after he had come back and they lived together again. After the razor episode he left for good, she said.

Whitfield Tuck Collector for Democratic Funds

Whitfield Tuck of Boston has appointed him as a collector for the Democratic national committee. It was announced yesterday in a notification from the national finance committee of the Democratic party.

Mr. Tuck, who is the Democratic candidate for Congress from the eighth district, immediately began, on receipt of his official notification, to canvass for funds which the party needs badly, according to letter accompanying the notification.

Mr. Tuck announced that, owing to the limited time in which he has to work before the election, any contribution which he does not personally receive may be sent to him at Winchester, and a receipt will be sent the contributor by the national treasurer of the party.

FACTORIES CLOSE IN MANCHESTER, N. H.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 8.—The Amoskeag mills close tonight until Wednesday morning. The W. H. McElvain Company and Plant Brothers, shoe factories, close tomorrow noon until Wednesday. The George R. Jones shoe factory has closed indefinitely.

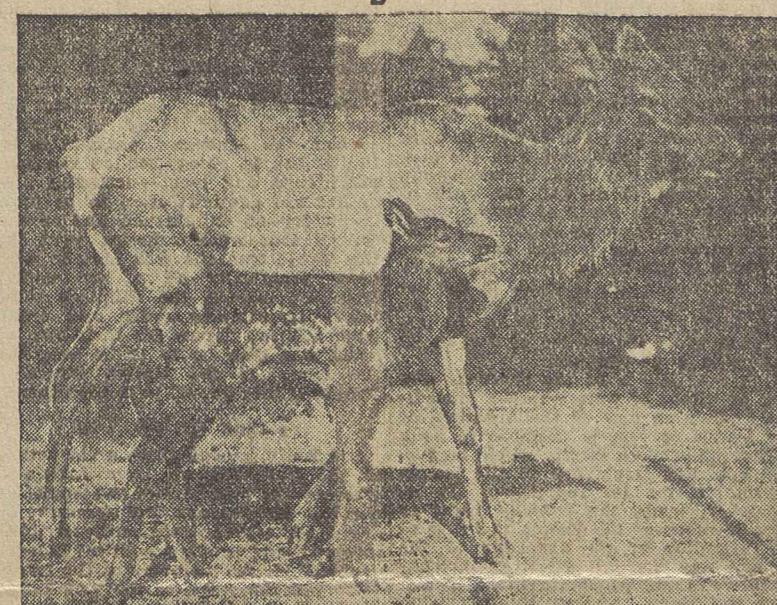
A MUTUAL INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Interest Commences October 15 and the 15th day of each month.

Open Saturdays from 9 to 1 and from 3 to 4 to 6 to 8 p. m.

HIBERNIA SAVINGS BANK 16 Court St., Boston

New Addition to Elk Family at the Zoo



BABY ELK, A NEW ARRIVAL AT THE BOSTON ZOO. The father of this little fellow was presented to the zoo by the Boston Lodge of Elks. He is a likely looking little chap and has met with the approval of other members of the herd.

There is a new addition to the Elk family at Franklin Park Zoo, the latest arrival being a young specimen which was presented to the inspection of the older frequenters of the range by one of the valued members of the herd.

The little fellow was sired by Bill, the leader of the herd, who was presented to the Zoo by the Boston Lodge of Elks.

He was enjoying the quiet of a pen by himself with his mother when the Post photographer got his picture.

\$4,575,000 IN GIFTS IN GOV. CRANE'S WILL

Continued from First Page

Public and private bequests aggregating \$4,575,000 are made, exclusive of real estate and business interests disposed of to members of the family whose value is not named,

\$750,000 TO WIDOW

To Mrs. Josephine B. Crane, widow, \$750,000 is given outright and the life income from a trust fund of \$1,000,000. The fund is to be divided at her death among her children, Stephen, Bruce and Louise. Mrs. Crane is given all the income from the trust and the life use of the home, which will pass at her death to the three children, and she also receives one-half interest in the Windsor real estate.

Trust funds of \$250,000 each are provided for the sons—Stephen and Bruce, and for trustee of the two sons and trust fund of \$100,000 for its maintenance.

Two-thirds of the testator's interest in the property and business of Crane & Co., Z. & W. M. Crane, Old Berkshire Mills Company and Dalton Power Company, except several specified parcels of real estate, is bequeathed in

trust to the trustees under the will for the benefit of the sons, Stephen and Bruce.

Trust Funds to Grandchildren

In case of their death before reaching the age of 21 years their interest is to go to Winthrop M. Crane, Jr. He is authorized to manage the interest in his behalf until the business until they reach the age of 25 years.

Trust funds of \$90,000 each are created for the benefit of Barbara, Winthrop M. Jr. and Arthur Eaton Crane, children of Winthrop M. Crane, Jr.

A trust fund of \$100,000 is created for the benefit of Marshall Crane Hayes, a cousin of the testator.

Winthrop M. Crane, Jr., receives a legacy of \$10,000,000 and is made residuary legatee.

Annutes of \$6000 are provided for the testator's three sisters—Kate C. Plunkett, Caroline C. Bates and Clara L. Crane.

\$665,000 in Public Bequests

The specific public bequests totalled \$665,000, including the following:

Town of Dalton, for Dalton public library, \$35,000.

Town of Dalton, \$40,000, of which \$10,000 shall be expended in adorning local cemetery.

Town of Dalton, \$25,000, income to be expended by the school committee for specific educational work or instruction.

Town of Dalton the testator's half interest in Pine Grove Park, to be used as a public playground and recreation park.

\$100,000 for Community House

One hundred thousand dollars for erection of a community house for the inhabitants of Dalton, a trust fund of \$200,000 for its maintenance.

Young Men's Christian Association of Dalton, \$50,000.

First Congregational Society of Dalton, \$25,000.

House of Mercy Hospital, Pittsfield, \$10,000.

Berkshire County School for Crippled Children, Pittsfield, \$50,000.

Berkshire County Home for Aged Women, Pittsfield, \$50,000.

Pittsfield Anti-Tuberculosis Association, \$50,000.

\$25,000 to Williams College

Williams College \$35,000.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions \$10,000.

Congregational Home, Missionary Society, New York City, \$10,000.

Hancock Institute, \$10,000.

Tuskegee Institute, \$10,000.

Perkins Institute, Boston, \$10,000.

Mount Holyoke College, \$10,000.

Willis Barnard Academy, \$5000.

Fruit and Flower Mission, New York City, \$5000.

Lowell's Oldest Voter Is Woman of 96



MRS. LUTHERA LAFAYETTE WIGHTMAN.

Lowell's oldest woman voter, who will cast her ballot for Harding. She is 96 years old.

LOWELL, Oct. 8.—This city's oldest voter in the coming election will in all probability be Mrs. Luthera Lafayette Wightman of 25 Pawtucket street, now in her 96th year. Last March 14 she passed her 96th birthday.

When she casts her first vote this year, which she says will be for Senator Harding, three generations of her family will also vote at the same time, her daughter with whom she resides, Mrs. Emma H. Packer, and the latter's son, Harry W. Packer, the latter associated with Attorney-General Larson in law practice.

Mrs. Wightman registered last week, and in spite of her age she walked down to the C. M. A. C. hall where special registration sessions were being held for Ward 7.

Kill Soldier, Wound Three by Bomb in Cork

CORK, Ireland, Oct. 8.—Civilians bombed a military lorry which was passing through Barrack street today. One soldier was killed and three dangerous wounded.

The lorry was held up at the corner of Cove and Barrack streets, where the assailants, numbering about a dozen, were concealed in the ruins of buildings which had recently been pulled down. After a bomb had struck the side of the vehicle the assailants exploded revolver fire. A second bomb exploded among the soldiers in the lorry, who answered with rifle fire, wounding one of the attacking party, all of whom escaped.

The boy who doesn't want a mackinaw is about as rare as the opportunity to get such a mackinaw for \$9.35. Rich colored plaid \$7.50. All sizes, convertible collar. Sizes 8 to 17 years.

Corduroy suits—and a better-than-usual corduroy suit investment, because of the fine wale, known as "thick set" for extra wear. Belted model, fully lined. Sizes 8 to 17.

The warmest and most becoming winter overcoat for the little fellow—brown, grey or blue chinchilla with warm linings, belts and flap pockets. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8 in lot.

Practical school suits of tweeds and brown, green or gray mixtures—junior Norfolk style with pique Eton detachable collar and silk tie. Sizes 4 to 10 years.

for just 177 girls—girls' dresses

And the dollar that buys one will receive generous value in return—fine linens, dresses in blue, rose, green, with white collar, belt and cuff effect and pearl buttons. Sizes in lot 6 to 14 yrs.

automatic rule

Goods must sell quickly or price drops DOWN 1/4 after 12 selling days, 1/2 after 18 selling days, 3/4 after 24 selling days. Goods given away after 30 selling days.

MANY OTHER BARGAIN LOTS

\$9.85

\$1

Sidelights on Career of Ex-Senator Crane

BY JOHN F. H. MELLEN

On one occasion when Governor Crane was entertaining the Governor's Council at his home in Dalton, a stranger from New York happened to drive along the roadway and observing a baseball game, which had been arranged by Mr. Crane on his own grounds, asked a person on the road who the players were.

Without a smile, the pedestrian, who was an attache of the Crane estate, informed him that the Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts was in the pitcher's box, the Attorney-General of the State at first base, the Governor of the State playing shortstop, the State Bank Commissioner catching, and so on.

The New Yorker, fancying that he was being made fun of, or that he was talking with one who had suffered the frivolous play of nature, formed a purpose to reply in like spirit. He responded with equal gravity that he would like his informant to know that he was Napoleon Bonaparte and that the lady travelling with him was Queen Elizabeth.

"Our great, trustful, boyish, big-hearted public seems to think that 'the man who does things' must make a noise about the doing," wrote Arthur Warren many years ago. "Luckily that happens to be true only in a minority of cases, otherwise the world would be tolerable only for deaf men. Some of the quiet men do most."

"Crane 'does things.' But others do the shouting and some of them get the credit. He smiles, enjoys the fun, and then looks for something else to do. Almost anything seems to be in his line from running a paper mill to governing a State or making a President."

"There is no fireworks; he never makes a fuss about it. What satisfaction, then, does he get? Work. And the satisfaction of public service with dignity and honor."

Mr. Crane went to Washington at a time when the radical temper was high and strong and threatening to sweep everything before it. He met it, not in the spirit of a reactionary, but with courtesy, conciliation, broad and enlightened judgment. He proved himself to be the man for the occasion and the hour. Before many months his fame was nation-wide and Massachusetts gladly but without surprise heard him acclaimed as one of the most powerful men at the Capitol.

In the first year of Senator Crane's Senatorial service, President Roosevelt projected the railroad rate issue by his message. A bill was passed in the House after much controversy, but the Senate did not act and it was not until the year following that the famous controversy between President Roosevelt and the Old Guard of the Senate over the railroad rate issue began to make history and mark the opening of the breach between President Roosevelt and the more conservative wing of the Republican party.

Mr. Crane was on the Interstate Commerce Commission committee of the Senate and had much to do with the final solution of the controversy. This was reached by the adoption of the so-called Allison amendment which left the courts to determine the extent of their jurisdiction over railroad rates. President Roosevelt accepted it as a compromise on both sides, the general feeling being that in this particular Senator Crane and others who stood with him had come off first.

In 1906 and in other years, Mr. Crane was closely associated with the more conservative Republican element. His political views were in general those of a sincere and conscientious conservative. Yet he was always distinguished from Senators Aldrich, Penrose and others of what is termed the "Old Guard" by qualities which were in special evidence during his political career.

He had the vision and the courage to recognize and hold fast to a moral issue as something above party. Many times he fought the "Old Guard" behind the scenes in ways of which little was heard. Even after he retired from the United States Senate, Mr. Crane often used the telephone from Dalton to Washington, and as a result there were often abrupt and wise changes of legislative policy in which the Senatorial leaders followed the advice of Mr. Crane, but in all this the public was left in the dark as to how and why the changes had been made.

The breach which began in the Republican party over the railroad rate act in 1906 widened as time went on. In 1907 and 1908, when President Roosevelt brought the whole force and influence of his administration into the effort to insure the nomination of William Howard Taft for the Presidency, Mr. Crane was unwilling to commit himself at the outset and felt it unwise to use the power of the executive office in this manner.

It was eventually proved that one of the initial misfortunes of Mr. Taft's political career was that his nomination was so largely brought about in this way. In Massachusetts, Mr. Crane made a successful stand for an uninstructed delegation to the Republican national convention. Ultimately, he became satisfied that Mr. Taft would make the most desirable candidate and he became of great usefulness in the Taft campaign of that year.

The breach which began in the Republican party over the railroad rate act in 1906 widened as time went on. In 1907 and 1908, when President Roosevelt brought the whole force and influence of his administration into the effort to insure the nomination of William Howard Taft for the Presidency, Mr. Crane was unwilling to commit himself at the outset and felt it unwise to use the power of the executive office in this manner.

He had an attack of influenza two years ago this fall," says Mrs. Sanphy. "Ever since that sickness I have been weak and run down. I tried many medicines but nothing seemed to give more than temporary help. I was tired all the time, even after a night's sleep. My heart was affected so that the slightest effort caused it to beat rapidly and this worried me a great deal, for I was almost convinced that I had some kind of heart trouble. My appetite was poor and my stomach was upset. I didn't have any energy or ambition and my nerves were unstrung.

These are a few of the symptoms of this blood. If you have any or all of these symptoms do not waste any more time in indecision and worry. Begin treatment at once with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the blood and nerve tonic. This remedy will make the blood rich and well-oxidized and enable it to carry strength and nourishment to the disordered nerves and to every part of the body.

Connecticut Man's Story

Among those who have tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and been benefited is Mr. Louis W. Bentz of No. 186 Lawrence street, Hartford, Conn. He says:

"I had become so badly run down last fall that I had one cold after another and it seemed impossible to build up my system. Each cold lasted a little longer and was more severe than the one before. I lost my appetite and my strength was being slowly absorbed. I couldn't sleep well and felt tired in the morning. Severe rheumatic pains developed during which everything would get black and spin around. I became so dizzy that I had to take hold of something to keep me from falling. This condition lasted for a couple of hours. I was always tired and did not have any ambition. I had a great craving for food but could not enjoy eating. There was a pain across my

14 Deaths From Auto Accidents in Seven Days

The record of 14 deaths from automobile accidents during the past seven days indicates that October is maintaining its place as the one in which more casualties take place than in any other month of the year. This is shown by the records kept for several years. In October, 1919, there were recorded 294 deaths from automobile accidents. In 1918, numbered 289 and 76 persons were killed. In the first seven days of the present month there have been 14 fatal auto accidents, and the prospect is another bad record for the entire month.

Faster driving of cars because of colder weather, also the earlier night fall, together with increased traffic and the number of city homes are reasons given by Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin in a statement yesterday. He says: "More people were killed by automobiles in October than in any other month of the year. This is shown by the records kept for several years. In October, 1919, there were recorded 294 deaths from automobile accidents. In 1918, numbered 289 and 76 persons were killed. In the first seven days of the present month there have been 14 fatal auto accidents, and the prospect is another bad record for the entire month."

Filene's—spells VALUE

Misses' suede velours suits, \$45

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EDS ITS "SHAPE"
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highest paid, skilled shoemakers,
of experienced men, all working
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W. L. Douglas President
W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.
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Street (corner Howard St.)
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ENINGS

Amusements

MONDAY

Night Before the Holiday

Continuous Dancing

Till 1 O'Clock

Trains and Cars to All Points

TUESDAY -- COLUMBUS DAY

2 p. m. till midnight

WITHOUT A STOP

Come Any Time -- One Admission
TWO ORCHESTRAS

SYMPHONY HALL

BAKER MERCILESSLY FLAYS SENATOR LODGE

Continued From Page 8

about the disposition of the case of "Hard Boiled" Smith.

The only appearance of the service men was made through the questioning by George E. Wilson, who waited until the conclusion of the Baker speech and then put his questions with reference to Edwards only through Dr. Eliot, chairman of the meeting.

Appreciate Raps at Lodge

Secretary Baker's speech on the League was listened to with closest attention. He devoted much of his oratory to Senator Lodge, and the Massachusetts leader's speech in favor of the League to Enforce Peace brought forth applause and laughter, as the Secretary emphasized the earnestness with which he said the Senator at the Hotel Willard banquet went whole-heartedly into the proposition.

"Senator Lodge said we had reached the limit of arbitration and that there was nothing else to try but the League to Enforce Peace," said Secretary Baker. "He was so enthusiastic for it that his only fear was that the other nations might not enter into the plan," and the audience burst into uproarious laughter.

Wilson's Position Always Stable

Quickly the Secretary pointed to the whole-hearted support of the project by the President at the same Willard Hotel meeting, and said:

"From that hour to this the President has been loyal to that idea. He went to Paris as the duly authorized representative of the American idea and with every assurance that he had the support of Senator Lodge at least.

"I do not claim that this is a perfect covenant. I believe the President would have brought back a better treaty if those who had sent him there had continued to regard him as their President.

Sarcastic Reference to Harding

"But he brought back one big-American proposition. He brought back one thing he was sent to get—a covenant of a League of Nations."

Secretary Baker then criticised Senator Lodge's keynote speech at the Republican national convention, and referred sarcastically to the action of the Republican Senators in forcing that convention to endorse their action in killing the treaty.

He spoke ironically of the nomination of one of the senatorial coterie for President by the Republicans and, referring to Senator Harding's promise to be guided by the Senate, remarked that if the little group of leaders in the upper branch of Congress should fail to agree, "the poor President would be helpless and America would be left without any government."

The audience filled Symphony Hall and there were many standing in the side aisles. Seated on the stage were about 25 men and women, among them Mr. and Mrs. Francis Sayre, the latter the daughter of President Wilson, and George Francis Peabody of New York.

BAKER FINDS LODGE APES GERMAN VIEW

Republican Position on League
Copied From Statement of
von Hertling, He Says.

WAR SECRETARY INVADES SENATOR'S HOME SECTOR.

Charges G. O. P. Leader Favored
Covenant Till Adopted, Then
Betrayed President.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—Secretary of War Baker, in an address here to-night, charged the Republican Party under Senator Lodge's leadership with adopting its position on the League of Nations from that of the late Count von Hertling, former imperial German Chancellor, who in January, 1918, said:

"The German Government is gladly ready, when all other pending questions have been settled, to begin the examination of a basis for a bond or league of nations."

"This hard, material and mediaeval position is strangely at variance with the enlightened idealism of America during the war," Mr. Baker added. "By this position we were to be idealistic, unselfish and helpful to mankind while the war lasted, but at its conclusion to play safe with our own special interests, demand our share of the spoils and leave the cause of civilization to the tender mercies of a map of Europe drawn as the selfish purposes of victor nations might determine."

Lodge Changed Position.

Secretary Baker charged Senator Lodge with inconsistency in his attitude on the League of Nations, saying:

"First, we see Mr. Lodge in his Chancellor's address at Union College, in 1914, declaring that there is no way in which to preserve the peace of the world except by a league of nations.

"Second, we have Mr. Lodge, at the banquet of the League to Enforce Peace, in 1916, reiterating the belief that there is no other way, and urging that the United States become a party to such a league, nay, become the leader in the formation of such a league, and increase its own army and navy in order to have adequate force to match with that of other nations in the enforcement of peace.

"Third, we see Mr. Lodge formulating his round robin of the Senate of 1919 to repudiate the covenant of the League of Nations as drafted.

"Fourth, Mr. Lodge in the Senate engineering the defeat of the treaty of peace, and, fifth, Mr. Lodge making the keynote address at the Republican National Convention in 1920, declaring that the peace ought not to have been of the new and modern and righteous kind, but an old-fashioned peace of victory with the spoils divided, and declaring this to be the position of his party.

Finds Wilson Consistent.

"I have examined the messages and papers of the Presidents from the beginning of our Government until now, and in no other instance has any President ever consulted the Senate or the Congress before a war, during a war or at the conclusion of a war as fully as President Wilson consulted our Congress and Senate.

"The Senate, envious and filled with partisan hatred for the President, determined to destroy his prestige. They stabbed him with the round robin; they stabbed him with their constant discussion of his efforts and purposes in Europe; they recanted their own views of the League of Nations, tore

up the treaty of peace and flung it in his face.

"This would be issue enough for a political campaign in America; the making of a puppet President, the subordination and subjection of the Executive function to an irresponsible group in a single body of the Legislature."

Boston Post

SETTLES IT HIMSELF

After all the hullabaloo raised by some of the critics of Secretary Baker because a few copies of his Columbus, O., speech reached certain newspaper offices in envelopes bearing the frank of the War Department, there devolves upon them what should be a pleasant duty, and that is to apologize.

For the facts as just ascertained are that when Mr. Baker returned to Washington he learned that a few copies of his speech had been mailed from Columbus in franked envelopes. Approximately 150 copies of the speech were mailed with postage paid, but through some inadvertence ten copies got into the mails in franked envelopes without postage.

Although far greater abuses of the franking privilege for political purposes have been common enough, the secretary believed that it was improper in this case, and he is going to reimburse Uncle Sam for postage on the ten copies that were dropped into the mails under his frank, one of which reached our esteemed friend, the Sun and New York Herald, causing great and publicly expressed indignation in that office. The amende honorable is now due.

Connecticut

Sunday Oct. 10, 1920
Secy. War Boston on lonely Polynesian Pilgrimage
through State; "Had Boiled" Smith
Devine responsibility for success of "Had Boiled" Smith.

EDITORIAL SECTION

SUNDAY, OCT. 10, 1920

Secretary of War Baker on Lonely Political Pilgrimage Through State; Denies Responsibility For Release of "Hard Boiled" Smith, A.E.F. Ogre

Democratic Welcome Committees Embarrassingly Remiss

In Greeting President Wilson's Cabinet Orator Assigned To Connecticut For Stumping Tour—Describes Chief Executive As "War Casualty" In Speeches At Danbury, Bridgeport, New Britain And Elsewhere—To Retire From Office In March, 1921.

Newton Diehl Baker, Secretary of War, announced his retirement from public office next March in picturesque language when speaking at the Democratic rally in Eagles' Hall, Bridgeport, on Wednesday night.

"One hundred and forty-nine days from today," the Secretary said, "I shall lay down the duties of public office. I have not only been secretary of war but of a war, and when the duties of this office are done I know of no public office I would accept.

"I want to go home. I want to go back to my law office. I want to see my old friends. I want to see the flowers and hear the birds sing, and I want to forget if I can much I have seen during the past four years."

PRESIDENT WILSON LIKE "A WAR CASUALTY."

The awful horror of war was graphically depicted by the Secretary both in statistics and in his impressions from the battlefields of Europe. Of exceptional interest is the official estimate of nations, that the world war cost fifty-eight million men, women and children who died of wounds, pestilence and starvation.

The President's Condition.

The president's condition was but casually touched upon by Mr. Baker, but his few remarks were sufficient to indicate that the president is incapacitated physically but still mentally active. He said in part:

"I have heard accusations, abuse and misrepresentation as to the part the president has played in the League of Nations. When the president was well these cowards that slander him now did not dare slander him. When his body is broken like that of any other war casualty and he is confined to the White House so that he may not come out, his enemies stick out their tongues at him. But if the president pays in body for his terrible war experiences, his mind is clear and splendid. There is no doubt in my mind before the this campaign has finished that the president will speak from the White House in messages that will be clear."

Mr. Baker outlined with clearness his views upon the League of Nations, which he held to be a paramount issue of the present campaign. He said that the world was waiting for the verdict of America on this subject, for the compact was made at a time when the world was tired of

war and beheld a victorious army of eight million men ready to enforce any decision that might be made at that time. It would be hard, he said, to get the same signatories to that document today, because conditions have changed.

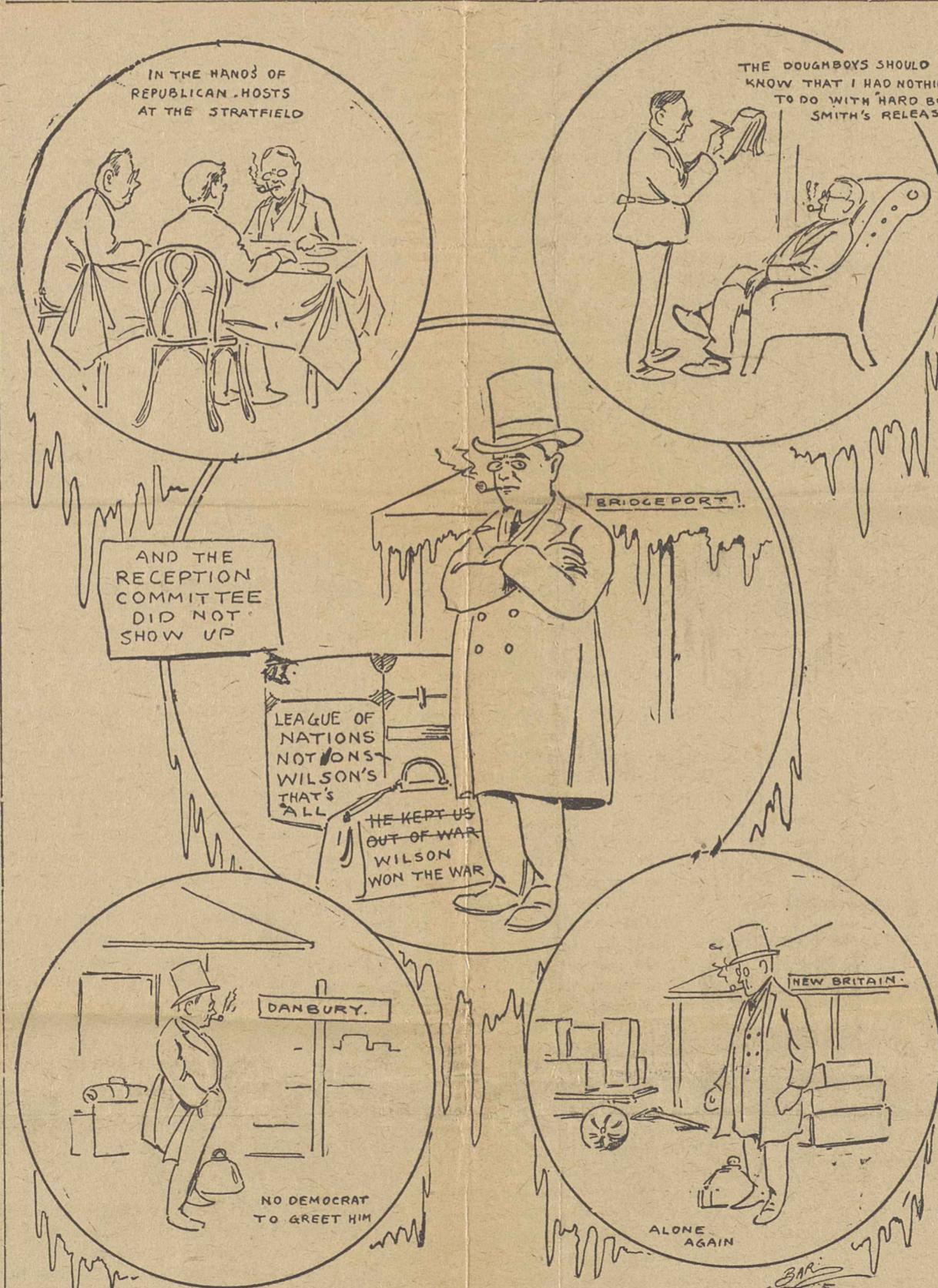
Roland U. Tyler Speaks.

In Eagles' hall, which was filled with interested auditors, largely composed of women, and incidentally decorated with the green and white colors of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Secretary Baker was preceded in the speechmaking by candidates for political office, including Roland U. Tyler of Haddam, candidate for governor; Lawrence J. Gallagher, candidate for senator in the Twenty-first district; Joseph J. Devine, candidate for Judge of Probate in Bridgeport, and Harry J. Platt, candidate for Congress in the Fourth district.

Mr. Gallagher acted as permanent chairman, introducing the speakers. Mr. Devine said that he merely appeared that people might have a look at him, and Mr. Platt followed by a brief speech in which he said that he was a business man and that he viewed the present undertaking in merely a business light.

Mr. Tyler reviewed the plans in the Democratic state platform, touching upon the so-called "rotten borough" question with some asperity. He said that the 14 or 15 large towns are entitled to but 28 or 30 representatives, while the smaller towns (from one of which he comes) control nearly 200 votes in the legislature.

"I am not saying that the people in the smaller towns are not less patriotic or intelligent than peoples living in the larger industrial centers like Bridgeport, but what I do say is that they do not understand the problems of your industrial life and consequently when measures vital to



"THE LONELY WAYFARER OF NATIONAL POLITICS"

industrial life come up the people in small towns with their 200 majority of votes do not pay attention and you do not get what you deserve."

Baker Answered Hecklers.
Secretary of War Baker spoke at

length. He was subjected to much heckling when he announced that he would answer any question relative to the League of Nations. Throughout it he smiled and answered ques-

Entertained By Two Prominent Park City Republicans

Until Democratic Hosts Appear—Takes Situation With Admirable Grace And Enjoys His Pipe In Stratfield Hotel After Luncheon—Says Sentence Of Notorious Overseas Brute Was Commuted Because Of "Good Behavior"—Law Governed Parole.

tions in a most pleasing and convincing manner.

Held by the Enemy.

Probably of greater interest to Herald readers will be an intimate view of the cabinet official gained through a personal interview granted a reporter for the Herald at the Stratfield.

Secretary Baker, after being met at the entrance by members of the Democratic Town committee, was assigned a room. It was the understanding that he should meet the full committee in the sun-parlor.

Unacquainted with the building, the secretary came down to the lobby. He was wandering about in search of his hosts when the predicament was observed by Albert J. Lavery, former Republican State Central committeeman.

Mr. Lavery offered to escort the secretary to the sun-parlor. On the way he is said to have met other Republicans, including John C. Stanley, president of the police board. Ultimately he was delivered by the Republicans to his Democratic hosts. This anecdote is causing considerable amusement in political circles.

Smoked Pipe in the Stratfield.

Secretary Baker is both Democratic and democratic. Endowed with a keen mind, he greatly enjoys discussing the topics of the day. His enjoyment of smoking a pipe probably is equal to that of trenchant topics. At the informal dinner tendered to him following the meeting at Eagles' hall he craved permission of the management to smoke his pipe in the breakfast room of the Stratfield, and this was readily accorded him.

"Hard Boiled" Smith's Parole.

At the behest of American Legion members who asked the Herald to ascertain the secretary's participation in the parole of "Hard Boiled" Smith this question was put to him and answered as follows:

"In the first place I had as much to do with that case as you did—absolutely nothing. Smith was convicted and sentenced to prison. There is a commutation of prison sentences for all prisoners based upon good behavior. Smith behaved well and received the benefit of such commutation. He served his sentence as did any other prisoner. The parole followed in the usual course."

In discussing informally the Irish situation and a possible demand upon the League of Nations for right of self-determination, it would appear that nations might share with England the view that Ireland in its geographical position to England would be needed for military defense. Even though England might consent to submission of the question to the League of Nations council, it is unlikely that the question would be acted upon favorably, as a unanimous vote of all nations is required. One vote would kill the proposition.

Danbury and the Dark.

Secretary Baker's experience Thursday when speaking at the Danbury fair in a tent with persons outside and behind him recalled at night to his mind an unusual incident in his career when he spoke to thousands without seeing one person.

"I was scheduled to speak in a West Virginia city," he said. "As I arrived at the station something happened to the lighting system. All illumination disappeared.

"I was taken to the hotel by my friends and was told that the street below a balcony was filled with people who had gathered to hear my address.

"Led to the balcony, I could hear the buzz of conversation and the distant cries, but I could see none. As I began to talk I felt the hush of silence. I talked for nearly half an hour, and yet I could distinguish no faces. At Danbury today the experience was somewhat similar, although not so weird. I knew I was talking to many people, but I could see but few."

Women as Voters.

Secretary Baker was greatly interested in the number of women present at the Bridgeport rally, and especially in the questioning by women whom he was told were teachers. He believes that the advent of women into the political field presages an almost immediate departure of the old type of politicians from the field.

He left on Friday morning to fulfill a speaking engagement in New Britain.

At the Hardware City, the Democratic reception committee was again remiss. No one officially met Secretary Baker at the railroad station. A small boy acted as his guide to a nearby Britain hotel.

Columbus Day.

Columbus Day, although celebrating the oldest event in American life, is our youngest holiday and has not been taken very seriously except by the Italians, who never fail to pay appropriate respects to the great Christopher of Genoa who discovered a new world. That October 12 became a legal holiday was due largely to the efforts of Italians in America whose constantly increasing vote made them a force to be reckoned with.

Americans have not been much given to holidays. There are fewer holidays in America than in any other country in the world. We have been so busy pushing ahead we have had little inclination to spend much time over the past, and holidays are always monuments to the past. So it was left to the Italians of America to inaugurate a holiday to commemorate the exploit of their fellow countryman in 1492, an accomplishment which more than one historian has called the greatest historical event since the birth of Christ.

Columbus Day ought to mean a great deal more to Americans than it does, but the average American is too unfamiliar with the circumstances of the discovery of his own land to be much impressed by them, after several centuries have intervened. Crossing the ocean is no feat today, so it is not easy to consider that at one time it presented all the difficulties that baffles a modern mind figuring on reaching Mars. In our schools only the barest outline is given of the life and achievements of Columbus, and after leaving school there seems to be no time to fill in the elementary school sketch with the interesting details that historians have unearthed.

No fiction has more romance, more thrills, more "he-man stuff" than are found in the plain, unvarnished accounts of the discovery of America, and yet all the average American knows about it could be placed conveniently in one small paragraph. Why not devote Columbus Day to teaching people at what cost the western hemisphere was opened up to civilization?

Restaurants, Profiteering and "Bluffs."

Anti-profiteering moves on the part of the authorities partake much of the soul of poker. Bluff is often a factor in bringing about desired results. Threats have their value.

At last, Connecticut restaurant men—the few or many frequently denounced as arrant profiteers—are undergoing fire from official sources. Prosecutions are threatened. The food-sellers are indignant. The public is expectantly gleeful.

Now comes the critical question: Is all this stir but a tactical bluff?

Restaurant proprietors are generally being accused of making from four to five hundred per cent. profit on many of their staple articles.

Two thin slices of bread or a cheap biscuit split in two, when sandwiched with slices of ham that are lucidly thin, sell at from ten to fifteen cents each. They are halfportions compared to what was sold as ham sandwiches a few years ago. And they are now being sold at from two to three times the price they once commanded.

If the plebeian ham sandwich is not a sample of profiteering—make the most of it!

And coffee—cheap, ill-made popular lunch room "Java"—is sold in many places for ten cents a cup! The size of the cup has been reduced considerably in the past few years and the low quality of the coffee not improved. Sugar is usually limited—yet you pay twice as much for the drink as formerly.

If such coffee sales do not comprise profiteering—then what does that latter word mean? The above are but two common examples of restaurant prices. They ought to be enough to pin the profiteers to the wall if the government really means business. Let the federal investigators buy such articles and build up their cases on them.

The restaurant proprietors claim their high prices are justified for a variety of reasons, and some of them covertly insist that current official

The Candidate's "Better Half."

With women voting this year, more interest than ever centers in the wives and home life of candidates for public office.

In Connecticut, Everett J. Lake of Hartford, Republican, and Rollin U. Tyler of Haddam, Democrat, are candidates of their respective parties for the governorship. Both are sterling types of American citizenship. By birth, training, character and mental aptitude each is qualified to be the executive head of this commonwealth. A question of party politics alone can decide the issue. For, personally, both Lake and Tyler are of the same high-minded executive type that makes much for sound government in the United States.

Bab Vickrey, of the Herald staff, has visited briefly with both the Lake and Tyler families. Needless to note, their home lives are ideal.

Mrs. Tyler has already begun to tour Connecticut on her husband's campaign trips. "She is my chauffeur," the Democratic gubernatorial candidate says with a touch of affectionate humor. And she intends to drive Mr. Tyler from place to place between campaign speeches in their automobile, which is a wedding present to Mrs. Tyler, by the way.

This year many signs point to an overwhelming Republican victory, especially in Connecticut, where Harding's solidarity and Lake's dramatic personality are so well known. Many Democrats are already grumbling over apathy in their own ranks. Homer Cummings declined their senatorial nomination, certain congressional nominations have gone begging among the Democrats, and other such tokens forecast an approaching Democratic defeat.

It is all the more admirable, in view of this current condition, that Mrs. Tyler is not cowed by prospects of defeat. Her intelligent eyes sparkled brightly when she said recently:

"Rollin is not the kind of a man who fears political defeat. He will do his very best to win. If defeat should come, despite honorable and hard efforts to present our party's cause, I'm sure we can accept the popular verdict with good grace. Rollin cannot lose his many real friends, whatever the result may be. Why, he's entering this campaign more enthusiastically than though he were assured of victory."

That is the spirit that wins—admiration even in defeat. Refinement, courage, energy and optimism—what a happy combination of strong qualities Mrs. Tyler possesses!

On account of frail health, Mrs. Lake will not take an active part in her stalwart husband's campaign. But she feels certain that Everett will win. Their youthful son is a student at Harvard, where his famous "dad" once starred as a football marvel. And their daughter—a charming young miss—is perplexed only because "they say some people will vote against papa." This bit of political unsophistication casts a strong light on what a real "papa" Candidate Lake is in his happy household.

Women voters, like the men, will have to decide on party lines in making their choice this year. For in personal charm and character Mrs. Lake and Mrs. Tyler meet all the requirements of standard American womanhood.

Anticipated Coal Gouge Becomes Reality.

Stove coal has moved up to \$19 a ton in Bridgeport, with a very limited supply reported, and the end is not yet.

All indications point to anthracite at from \$20 to \$22 a ton this winter, unless something unforeseen occurs.

The trend towards top-notch coal prices has been evident since late last June. Ordinary household orders—for from two to five tons of stove coal—given in July were not, as a rule, delivered until late in August or during September.

Summer "vacations" by the miners and lack

"Hard Boiled" Smith's Tears Prevail.

Not since Secretary of War Newton D. Baker permitted the wholesale release of draft-dodging "conscientious objectors" has President Wilson's military administrative department so affronted all red-blooded ex-service men as it did recently when the notorious "Hard Boiled" Smith, cashiered army lieutenant, was released on parole from the Fort Jay guard house after spending nine and a half months there instead of serving eighteen months in Fort Leavenworth prison, to which he was duly sentenced by court martial nearly a year ago.

The "Hard Boiled" Smith case will not be easily forgotten. Its apparent perversion of justice fully equals the military brutality for which Smith was arraigned and convicted. Thousands of ex-doughboys followed the case of the "hard boiled" brute closely. Now that Secretary Baker and the War Department are revealed as having treated him so gently, it is certain that many an ex-service man will be moved by the "Hard Boiled" Smith case to show his disapproval for the Democratic Administration at the polls in November.

Secretary Baker is an important personage in Democratic administrative officialdom. He is practically the chief justice in the supreme court of our military. He had the final say on "Hard Boiled" Smith's parole. And—military justice can hang its head—Secretary Baker let this convict officer, found guilty after fair trials of outrageous brutality perpetrated on our own doughboys, off without his ever having served a single day at hard labor, although he was originally sentenced to five years at such.

We believe the "Hard Boiled" Smith parole is one of Secretary Baker's most obnoxious "bulls." The "conscientious objectors," the malodorous Bergdoll affair and the immunity which men higher up in the "Hard Boiled" Smith case enjoyed make unpleasant chapters in our present War Department's record; but the parole of the chief convicted brute of the A. E. F.—that insult to justice will never be forgotten by the American doughboy of 1917-1919.

It is significant that no official announcement was made of Smith's parole. The War Department offered no explanation of its remarkable leniency.

"Hard Boiled" Smith whimpered and cried during his last court martial. Perhaps the story of his tears moved Secretary Baker's sympathy.

And though the "hard boiled" one did say he was simply obeying orders in being harsh towards prisoners, he did not "squeal" on those higher up. With most ex-doughboys that latter point is most significant, in view of Smith's parole. It will be hard to convince many ex-soldiers that "the ogre of the A. E. F." was released for any other reason but the belief that he did not "squeal" on officers higher up.

After all, perhaps "Hard Boiled" Smith has been sufficiently punished. He was stripped of his commission and uniform. History stamps him as the official brute of the A. E. F. Wherever he is recognized, people will point scornful fingers at him, and his picturesque name is accursed among all men. All the odium of the accumulated vices identified with "shave-tail" tyranny has been officially centered in his person.

"Hard Boiled" Smith is as bad off as "the man without a country." His name has become a by-word of cowardly official brutality.

In the Hartford jail facing a prison sentence after being found guilty by a jury last week on a sneak-thief charge is a strange character—a dope fiend and a literary genius in one—some of whose poems are published in today's Herald. John Kadra, alias Francis Joseph, is this convict-poet's name. Read his verses and marvel at the fate which can unite such noble and ignoble qualities—a poet with sparks of genuine genius and a drug addict with an inclination to steal. His is an extraordinary case and tragedy.

Connecticut News Crystal**Shaky Times These In The Bootleg Belt**

Connecticut's busiest BOOTLEG BELT, geographically centered in and about Wooster and Wallace streets, New Haven, sustained three nervous shocks last week that shook the confidence of some of the coolest "powers" who ever claimed to be on affable speaking terms with certain law enforcers.

First, Fiore, the gunman who shot "Don" Dominick Perrotti in a rum-runners' feud, was given from twelve to fifteen years in state prison after pleading guilty to a charge of attempted murder. That indicates how stern justice will be in dealing with the BOOTLEG BELT's pet gunmen.

Secondly, the once renowned Chick Brown, who has apparently abandoned the prize for the whiskey ring, was caught at Stamford with an auto-load of hooch. That threatens to end one of the BOOTLEG BELT's sources of supply.

To cap the climax, some of McCarthy's honest-to-goodness prohibition agents raided a few saloons right in the shadowy limits of THE BOOTLEG BELT. That seemed like lese majesty to some! None of "the big fellows" have been hit directly thus far, but McCarthy's activities tend to make them uneasy.

Worst of all, 'tis rumored that Republican detectives are watching the collection of alleged campaign funds in THE BOOTLEG BELT. Indeed, in these strenuous rum-running days, THE BOOTLEG BELT is undergoing the effects of a nervous, moral and political earthquake. All signs point to a general shaking-up and down, while G. O. P. sleuths are watching.

Anti-Gaming Crusader Gets a Set Of Legal Teeth

Rev. G. Emil Richter of Darien, whose militant war on gamblers and alleged corrupt politicians in his home town and neighboring Stamford has incensed the sporting element thereabouts and amused the rest of Connecticut, is not cowed by threats of influential enemies to get his scalp.

Last week, Rev. Richter scored a political coup in Darien by having himself elected as one of the town's four grand jurors. His enemies are questioning the validity of his election, having raised a cry over a mysterious missing ballot soon after the count showed the anti-gaming crusader to have been elected.

But Rev. Richter is satisfied that his election was legal, although his enemies may keep him from office for some time if they carry out their intentions of carrying the case to the courts.

If Cartoonist Briggs were covering this Darien episode he would no doubt include Rev. Richter's election in his series, "And Then the Fun Began," for once that courageous clergyman is able to war against local vice with the power of a grand juror, local sports may have to take to the places whence much of their inspiration has come since July 1, 1919.

But what will it all amount to? Doesn't the Rev. Richter know that "corrupt and content" has long been the covert slogan of smug old Connecticut? Doesn't he know that certain local communities enjoy their vices if they are comfortably and respectfully hidden? Doesn't he realize that a majority probably likes its "li'l game" on the quiet and its wicked "nip" while a tolerant government winks?

Majorities are supposed to rule in this country, and they usually do. True, there are laws against gambling, drinking, etc., on our statute books, but they are often nothing much more than guides or outer vestments that soberly hide the secret vices of communities. They afford the most striking and prevalent paradox in the psychology of democratic government.

We believe, however, that Rev. Richter is fully cognizant of vice psychology in local communities. But he is a crusader at heart and intends to fight petty vice, no matter how popular it may be. It must shock him greatly to see gamblers close to local seats of power and behold sporting influence so great in affairs of state.

Lone Voice Crying In "Wilderness" Of Darien

Moreover, Rev. Richter must keenly regret the trend of feeling in Darien which objects to the notoriety given it by his crusading tactics. If this clergyman had not lifted his voice, the gamblers could have had their own way in Darien and in Stamford, and comparatively few would know of their activities. Certain goodly Darien citizens claim the vices of their

SUNDAY SMILES

Cameraman—"This charge up San Juan hill is great. How did you put so much pep in the supers?"

Directors—"Told 'em there was a stock of wet-goods in the block-house."

There's more joy in the swatting of one persistent fly than of fifty flies who mind their own business.

"I never hear anyone speak of a leg show' any more."

"Perhaps the term isn't inclusive enough."

"He is the head of our profession," said the critic.

"And the dead-head of ours," retorted the theatrical man.

Caller—"I have a bil—"

Office Girl—"Dr. Everbroke is out on an important case."

Caller—"I have a bilious headache and—"

Office Girl—"Oh! Step right in. The doctor will see you at once."

First Student—"Did you have a wild party in Bob's room?"

Second Student—"Awfully sporty. Harry got sick on toasted marshmallows and we broke up about 9 o'clock singing 'Landlord, Fill the Cookie-Jar.'

Visitor—"Have you an elaborate house?"

Willie—"Yes, ma'am."

Visitor—"Have you a 'blue room'?"

Willie—"Sure. That's the one place in when he opens the bills."

Sunday School Teacher—"The meek shall inherit the earth."

Willie Willis—"Yeh; but what's the use? The government will sock on an inheritance tax so big that there won't be anything left."

Willis—"This article says there have been no new Pullman cars built for the past three years."

Gillis—"Well, the fellows who used to name them have been working right along inventing names for the new soft drinks."

"Yes; I have studied architecture amid the palaces of Venice and the minarets of Spain."

"Good enough, son. Now, let's see what you can do in the way of designing a tin garage."

Ex-Hoover Secretary—"Oh, bring me an assortments of proteins, fats and carbohydrates—or, say, about 800 calories."

"I wish I were as free as that bird."

"Bah! That bird is probably in the same fix you are, hustling to feed five or six hungry mouths."

"Wasn't that you and Berger fighting and cursing down the street there a little while ago?"

"Yes; and I'd have trounced him a whole lot worse than I did, but he belongs to my church."

"Forget the past," cried the dispenser of platitudes."

"I assure you that I am doing my best to forget it," sadly replied the man with the pinkish-red nose."

"What do you know of the horrors of war?"

"I bought some of the canned goods the war department offered for sale."

"They—"



"BUT THE BEST PART OF IT ALL IS THAT HE DON'T HAVE TO BUY NIGHT GOWNS FOR HIMSELF AS HE HASN'T NO USE FOR THEM."

She Wanted To Save.

Now Joe's wife was a college gal and didn't know nothing about how

to save. She managed to break even every wk. but she couldn't lay nothing aside for a rainy day and you know how many of them we had

Secretary Baker Starring As "The Lonely Wayfarer"

In stumping Connecticut for the Democratic party, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker has surely become "The Lonely Wayfarer" of national politics. He has entered our cities practically alone and always unacclaimed. Local Democratic committees invariably fail to meet him. Their greetings are always belated.

In Danbury, Bridgeport and New Britain successively, committees failed to meet the Secretary last week. They had been appointed to do such honors, but the world's series or some other cause so depleted these committees that Mr. Baker was not welcomed to those cities by any formal committees until long after he had entered their limits.

At Bridgeport, two prominent Republicans—Albert E. Lavery and Police Commissioner John C. Stanley—entertained Secretary Baker until the committee finally arrived at the Stratfield Hotel. President Wilson's favorite adviser took the embarrassing situations most gracefully. He made an excellent impression on all who met him.

BAKER ATTACKS LODGE AT SYMPHONY HALL

Says Senator and Taft Urged League of Nations on
President Wilson in 1916

By A. J. PHILPOTT

What between cheers for Gen Edwards, cheers for Harding and Coolidge, cheers for Cox and Roosevelt and cheers for the League of Nations, the meeting at Symphony Hall, at which Sec of War Baker spoke last evening, was most certainly—some meeting. And there were at least 4000 persons in the hall. The place was jammed—seats and every available bit of standing room crowded.

But that was not all. To add to the excitement there was a lot of heckling—questions more or less pertinent or impertinent, whichever way you have mind to look at it, which also gave the meeting a distinction out of the ordinary and removed it from the commonplace.

However, don't anybody think for a moment that the doughty little Secretary of War was either feased or embarrassed by cheers or heckling—for he was not. He was right there every moment of the time and it is safe to say that his fine, dignified, gentlemanly bearing through it all won for him not only the respect but the enthusiasm of at least 90 percent of those present.

Pres Eliot Presides

The meeting was held under the auspices of a comparatively new organization—the Pro League Independents—and Pres Emeritus Charles W. Eliot was the chairman. There were about 40 members of the league on the platform. On the front row of the platform sat Pres Wilson's daughter, Mrs Sayre, with Mr and Mrs John F. Moors, George Foster Peabody of New York and Mrs J. Malcolm Forbes. Prof Sayre sat in the row behind Mrs Sayre.

In the audience were a great many prominent Boston and Cambridge citizens from professional and business life, and there was a great many ex-service men, and in fact all kinds of people—including a demonstrative bunch of Republicans, anti-Leaguers, and one woman who insistently and consistently interrupted nearly all references to the League of Nations with applause, shouts, and an occasional remark of approval. She sat in the first balcony and waved a little American flag.

A Cosmopolitan Audience

So it was a cosmopolitan audience, in its politics and sentiments, as this new League is cosmopolitan in everything but the League of Nations. It was strong for that.

The questions asked the Secretary of War concerning Gen Edwards were not unexpected, and probably few in the audience was surprised when George Wilson, who has been an organizer for the American Legion, standing on the left side of the hall, near the platform, at the conclusion of Sec Baker's speech, addressed Chairman Eliot, saying:

"Mr Chairman, as an ex-service man, a veteran of the Spanish War and the World War, I would like to ask Sec Baker why it is since 1912 the War Department has consistently passed over Gen Edwards in making promotions and have promoted men over him who were younger and less experienced in the service?"

Pres Eliot shook his head and told Sec Baker not to answer the question, as it was irrelevant to the meeting. But Sec Baker insisted on answering, and was loudly applauded when he stepped forward to do so. He said:

"I will be pleased to answer that question about Gen Edwards. Promotions in the Army up to the office of Brigadier are made on a basis of seniority in the service. At that rank and beyond the department advises the President in regard to promotions or appointments and makes such recommendations as seem warranted and fitting under the circumstances."

Ireland a Domestic Question

The Irish question also came up and Sec Baker was asked whether the cause of Ireland could be considered in the League of Nations. The Secretary said:

"Frankly, I don't see how it could be. It seems to me that the Irish question is a domestic question. But if anything could be done it seems to me that in a League of Nations the question might be considered, but that is all."

Then he was asked: "Why doesn't the League of Nations stop the war between Poland and Russia?"

His reply was: "It does not lie within the mouth of any American citizen to criticise the League of Nations for not having stopped the war when we've stayed out of the League." (Applause.)

Lodge Urged League on Wilson

In his speech Sec Baker traced the growth of sentiment in America for a League of Nations and reminded his hearers that the League in practically all its aspects had been worked out by the League to Enforce Peace, of which Ex-President Taft was president, long before the United States entered the war, and that business men and others, Chambers of Commerce all over the country and other bodies had been influential in shaping this League, which was consummated at a dinner in the new Willard Hotel in Washington in 1916 at which Ex-President Taft, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and President Wilson were the speakers.

At that dinner Ex-President Taft and Senator Lodge urged on the President the necessity for such a league, and President Wilson accepted it as the expression of the will of the American people. That old League, however, called for the immediate enforcement of peace by force of arms.

And Sec Baker quoted the lines from Arnold's "Forts of Folly," which Senator Lodge recited on that occasion:

Charge again, then, and be dumb;
And may the victors when they come,
When the Forts of Folly fall,
Find our bodies by the wall!

Then Sec Baker traced in various quotations from speeches since then how Senator Lodge had grown away from this idea of a League to enforce peace, especially after the armistice had been signed and the Paris conference began its work of arranging a treaty of peace with Germany. He pointed out the enormous task which confronted the Peace Conference—noting less than a readjustment of the world. Never had there been anything like it in the history of the world, and centered there in Paris were all the forces for good and evil in the world battling for their own ends, many of them of a petty and selfish character.

Ovation for Pres Eliot

In opening the meeting Pres Eliot got a great reception. The entire audience stood up and applauded him for some moments. He explained the purpose of the Pro-League Independents to spread among the voters correct information about the Covenant of the League of Nations, which, he said, "has been gravely misrepresented by the group of Senators who have defeated ratification, by a large section of the daily and weekly press, and by a rather numerous class of prejudiced writers who seem incapable of appreciating the high merits of the Treaty and Covenant, but quite capable of attributing to them serious defects which no candid and intelligent person can find in them."

He said that among the misrepresentations were: that the League establishes a superstate which would abridge the National sovereignty of every member; that the British Empire would have more votes in the assembly and council than the United States; that the League could order America to go to war against her will; that belonging to the League might compel American soldiers and sailors to fight abroad in causes which America cared nothing about; that the League undertakes to guarantee forever by the use of force the National boundaries of the new or forming States, great or small, as determined by the treaty.

What America Went to War For

Pres Eliot said further:

"The object which the League of Nations stands for are precisely those for which the American people almost unanimously went to war with Germany in 1917, threw to the winds all National economic considerations, and sent 1,500,000 of their sons to France with the one supreme anxiety—lest they should not get into battle in time."

"The doctrine which the Republican Senators who defeated the ratification, and the platform of the Republican party for the Presidential election, assume that the character and the high purposes of the American people have undergone a great change since April, 1917, a change from unselfishness to selfishness, from willingness to pledge their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor in defense of liberty, justice and good-will among the Nations to unwillingness. The Pro-League Independents under whose auspices this meeting is held believe no such thing."

He urged again and again the necessity of voting for Cox and Roosevelt, and his requests were greeted with applause. The first time, however, there was a counter call for cheers for Harding and Coolidge, which were given by those in the rear of the hall. The second call for cheers for Harding met with little response. Pres Eliot said he believed the new voters and the women would decide this election.

President Has Not Wavered

Sec Baker got a warm reception when he was introduced. After explaining the genesis of the League of Nations through the work of the League to Enforce Peace and that meeting at the New Willard Hotel, Sec Baker said:

"From that hour until this the President has not wavered or changed. On Jan 22, 1917, the President addressed the Senate and laid out to them the principles of the League as the basis for ultimate peace. In his inaugural address on March 4 he stated these principles to the people of the country; even in the message of April 2, 1917, which led America into the war on the side of the Allies, the President reiterated the object of America in entering the war to be a league of Nations to enforce peace. During all this time, in public addresses the President pressed the plan upon the attention of the country."

"Although we were then at war, the President on January 8, 1918, addressed a joint session of Congress and laid down the Fourteen Points upon which peace should ultimately be concluded. Again, on Feb 11, 1918, in an address to the two Houses of Congress, the President reiterated the peace program; and during all this time, while the Senate and House were receiving his interpretation of America's purpose with applause and acquiescence, the people of our own country were rising to inspired heights of unselfishness and determination in response to his plea that America devote herself to the ultimate idea and ultimate aim to make this war a war against war and the peace which should conclude it a permanent peace enforced by a league of nations.

"Nor did the power of his voice or the inspiration of his leadership stop at our own shores. His messages and papers were printed in every language which has an alphabet. Our allies accepted the version and appointed great statesmen to begin the study of practical details for the future arrangement.

"Neutral Nations, oppressed and scattered peoples in remote parts of the world, hailed the doctrine and the purpose as a great message of salvation for humanity; and our enemies laid down their arms, beaten, it is true, on the field of battle, but disintegrated and demoralized at home because their peoples, too, had come to realize that America's purpose had become the purpose of the war and that it was to all the rest of mankind. The very request for an armistice from the enemy was based upon an acceptance of the principle of a League of Nations.

Then the President Went to Paris

"Then the President went to Paris. The victory was won; the peoples of the Old World were broken and in despair. With the removal of the military danger every sort of passion for indemnity and revenge broke loose to baffle and confuse the plans for peace. All the old National and racial aspirations, all the old religious and racial animosities and hostilities revived; Paris became the boiling point of the passions of the world, inflamed by suffering and brought out from the hiding places into which they had been driven by the common menace of impending military defeat.

"It may well be that the treaty evolved out of this seething situation is not such a document as could have been written in the cell of a solitary, undisturbed by the conflicting cries and passions of an unsettled world. The President had a choice to make. He could have come back to America and left the world to scramble for itself and finish an almost completed destruction of civilization by fresh alliances, fresh conflicts, and fresh scrambles for what was left of the world's wealth and power.

"He elected to stay and secure such a composition as was possible in the main part of the treaty, in order that he might bring back the covenant of a League of Nations which would moderate the treaty in its application and make firm the basis of peace for the future.

"What the pressure was it is difficult for us now to conceive; but through it all the President persisted with sublime steadfastness, and when he came home he brought a treaty about which minor differences of opinion are easily possible, but also a covenant for a League of Nations, plain, practical, definite, and effective to insure justice and preserve peace among Nations; the very literal embodiment of the program of the League to Enforce Peace; the complete fulfillment of the plan which he had from the beginning advocated and persuaded into acceptance in America, and in the rest of the world.

"The treaty may contain evidences of European feeling and passion; on subjects about which European Nations believed the war to be fought the settlements may be colored by their engagements and desires; but on the subject for which America fought the war—the permanent peace of the world—the covenant is American.

Senator Lodge's Course

"What was the course of Senator Lodge from the date of the eventful banquet of the League to Enforce Peace? At that banquet he joined forces to

BAKER ANSWERS HECKLERS

Stands Up to Edwards and Irish Questions

Defends League, and Calls Lodge Deserter

Cheers for Republicans Interrupt Speech

Attitude on Ireland Differs from Cox's

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, delivered the most eloquent defence of the League of Nations that Boston has yet heard before an audience of 4000 men and women in Symphony Hall last night, and creditably withstood a rush of heckling questions, not only concerning the League, but also the Irish question and his department's attitude toward General Clarence R. Edwards.

Introduced by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, who explained at length the purposes of the Pro-League Independents, under whose auspices the meeting was held, Mr. Baker was early subjected to hostile questions from the audience. His first reference to Cox and Roosevelt brought prolonged cheering, followed by cheers throughout the hall for Harding and Coolidge, led by a heckler who found ready support in the audience.

Before the speaker had progressed far a voice demanded:

"What would you do about Ireland, Mr. Baker?"

Mr. Baker, who is an old campaigner and former mayor of the cosmopolitan city of Cleveland, paused a moment, and then answered:

"Frankly, nothing can be done about Ireland now without the League. As a matter of fact I do not see how anything can be done within the League, as it seems to me that the Irish question is a domestic question for Great Britain. If anything can be done I believe the League of Nations will consider the question."

Before the speaker had an opportunity to return to his defence of the League, another person asked:

"Why doesn't the League of Nations stop the war between Russia and Poland?"

Mr. Baker immediately responded: "It does not lie within the mouth of any American citizen to criticize the League of Nations for not having stopped the war, when we have stayed out of the League."

Heckling of a similar nature continued throughout the evening, but as Mr. Baker closed his address, George E. Wilson, a YD veteran and former organizer for the American Legion, addressed the chair, asking:

How About Edwards?

"Mr. Chairman, as an ex-service man, a veteran of the Spanish War and the World War, I would like to ask Secretary Baker why since 1912 the War Department has consistently passed over General Edwards in making promotions, and has promoted men over him who were younger, less experienced in service and who had served under him?"

President Eliot ruled the question out of order, but Mr. Baker insisted upon answering the question. He said:

"I will be pleased to answer that question about General Edwards. Promotion in the Army up to the office of brigadier-general, is made on a basis of seniority of service. At that rank and beyond, the department advises the President in regard to promotions or appointments, and makes such recommendations as seem warranted and fitting under the circumstances." He added that he knew of no injustice or feeling of ill-will on his own part or on the part of anyone in the War Department.

President Elliott, in the course of his introductory remarks, charged that the League has been gravely misrepresented by the group of senators who defeated its ratification and by a section of the press. Continuing, he said in part:

"The objects which the League of Nations stands for are precisely those for which the American people almost unanimously went to war with Germany in 1917, threw to the winds all national economic considerations, and sent 1,500,000 of their sons to France with the one supreme anxiety—lest they should not get into battle in time."

"The doctrine which the Republican senators who defeated the ratification, and the platform of the Republican party for the Presidential election, assume that the character and the high purposes of the American people have undergone a great change since April, 1917, a change from unselfishness to selfishness, from willingness to pledge their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor in defense of liberty, justice and good-will among the nations to unwillingness. The Pro-League Independents under whose auspices this meeting is held believe no such thing."

Boston Eve. Transcript, Oct 9/20

SECRETARY BAKER ADDS NOTHING

As an oratorical achievement, the address which the Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, delivered before the rally of the pro-League independents, last night at Symphony Hall, was of a high order. In his defence of the Wilson League, and in his denunciation of those who have been responsible for its defeat, and the preservation thereby of the bases of American independence, the present Secretary of War showed himself to the people of Boston in the role of a master orator, speaking upwards of an hour. Mr. Baker reviewed the history of the Wilson League from its origin in Paris down to the period of its reception and subsequent defeat at the hands of the Republican majority in the Senate, and explained, furthermore, in some detail, a number of the leading provisions of the League and covenant. The audience, in the main, was sympathetic, and lent a manifest and helpful encouragement to Secretary Baker's plan for the acceptance by the American people of the Wilson League, through the election of the Cox and Roosevelt ticket.

Yet last night's meeting failed, and failed signally, to accomplish the end which its promoters had in view. It failed because the meeting was plainly and palpably a campaign demonstration, designed to advance the candidacy of Cox and Roosevelt under the guise of a rally of the supporters from every political party of the Wilson League and covenant. Nor did Secretary Baker, despite the loftiness of the heights of oratory to which he ascended, shed new light on the essential issues involved in the referendum offered to the American people when they go to the polls in November. Partisan abuse, and caustic ridicule of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge might gain for Mr. Wilson's War Secretary momentary applause from a certain portion of the crowd which filled to overflowing Symphony Hall. But such abuse and such ridicule are not sufficient in themselves either to serve as lasting condemnation of Massachusetts' senior senator, or to establish the right of the present occupant of the White House to barter the independence of the United States in exchange for the unknown and unmeasured perils of the super-Government of Geneva.

Mr. Baker failed because he elected to avoid discussion of the fundamental defects of the Wilson League and covenant, and because he distorted, with no doubt the best intention in the world, his presentation of many of the essential facts in the case. The Secretary of War based, in large part, his plan for acceptance of the Wilson League by the electorate of America on the ground that the American people gave to President Wilson a clear and positive mandate to return from Paris with the text of the present League in his pocket. The Secretary of War is not the first of those connected with the Administration's household to voice this gross misrepresentation of facts known to all. The Secretary of War must know, as does the humblest citizen in the land, that President Wilson did not go to the Paris peace conference entrusted with any such mandate from the American people. And to charge that he was thus entrusted with a popular mandate for a League of Nations is flagrantly to misrepresent the most basic of facts. Equally without justification was Secretary Baker's invocation of America's battle dead to support the White House plan to substitute internationalism for the traditional nationalism that, in the past, has made America great.

The Symphony Hall meeting of last night, therefore, contributed nothing to alter the issues of the campaign as they now stand. The palpable failure, indeed, of the special emissary of the Administration to further the cause of the Wilson League, makes the defeat of the Cox and Roosevelt ticket all the more certain in November. In its larger aspects, last night's "pro-League" rally was in reality a splendid tribute to those who have been fighting the cause of Americanism, both inside and outside the Senate, and who, next month, will receive indorsement of their efforts at the hands of a grateful American electorate.

MEDINA, OHIO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1920.

WAR SECRETARY BAKER IN MEDINA

MAKES SPEECH ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Holds Reception for Men and Women
Following Address, and Answers
Many Questions Concerning the
League and Covenant—Fair Crowd.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker delivered an address in Medina Tuesday afternoon. While there was not a large crowd out to hear him, there were as many as could be expected considering the short time in which to send out notice of his coming.

The attendance was made up equally of men and women who assembled around the band stand a half hour before the arrival of the distinguished speaker, who was a little late in reaching Medina because of a delay to the interurban car of which he was a passenger.

Preceding Mr. Baker's arrival, Congressman Martin L. Davey, who happened to be in Medina, was prevailed upon to talk to the crowd, and his presence proved both opportune and pleasant. Mr. Davey was in fine voice and advanced arguments in his own behalf that were enthusiastically received and favorably discussed by the men and women alike.

Secretary Baker's address was confined to the League of Nations. He prefaced his address by generalizing on the enormity of the recent war, the almost inconceivable sacrifice of human life and money, leading up to the ultra-importance and need of some universal agreement that will make war in the future at least unlikely if not impossible.

While discussing the merits of the League of Nations and Covenant as a whole, Secretary Baker dwelt particularly with Article X, over which there has been so much controversy.

"Among these great articles of the Covenant we have Article X, whereby the members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing independence of all members of the League," said Mr. Baker. "Under the old order, the nations of the earth armed themselves for three reasons: first, to preserve domestic peace; second, to extend their national boundaries by aggressive action against their neighbors; or third, to resist aggression from neighboring nations. Such armament as is necessary for the preservation of domestic peace is, of course, to be retained; but all armament accumulated for aggression upon another people, either to seize territory or change their political institutions, is essentially unrighteous and there can be no peace in the world until that form of international lawlessness is denounced and prevented. Under Article X, it is prevented by the joint and combined actions of the nations.

"When the fear of unrighteous aggression is removed," continued Secretary Baker, "small states will no longer feel obliged to waste their substance in armament, but will be able to devote the energies of the people to the developing arts of peace, resting assured against lawless aggression by ambitious neighbors."

"And the means laid out in the Covenant for the enforcement of these Articles are those suggested in the program of the League to Enforce Peace. Immediate economic pressure followed by recommendations looking to joint military effort; these recommendations, however, are submitted to the approving action of the member states, while in the program of the League to Enforce Peace, participation in such joint military activity was suggested as a binding obligation.

"Other great provisions in the Covenant have been lost sight of in the heat which has been generated about the discussion of Article X," said Mr. Baker. "Some men pretend to be alarmed lest we may some day have to send a small contingent of military force to join with the soldiers of the entire world to police unruly and lawless single states. They forget that under the old order with all our isolation, all our freedom of alliances, all our remoteness from European controversies, we were nevertheless obliged to send two million soldiers to France; they forget that war is a progressive science and that if the old order is re-established America may be called upon to intervene again as a make-weight on one side of a substantial equilibrium of power, participating in battles covering a continent and suffering waste and losses increased by the terrible ingenuity of men in devising more and more destructive weapons and agencies.

"The treaty was defeated by the Senate. The President appealed to the peoples; he appeals now that you will study the great question and decide it with the same high courage and conscience that our soldiers displayed in France. They saw that the evil thing against which they were striking was war; war of aggression, war brought about by conscienceless ambition; their field of action was the battlefield; they were deterred by no peril, they shrank from no sacrifice; right cheerfully they swung along the roads of France to No Man's Land with their heads high and songs of freedom on their lips. Many of their bodies now lie in France, but their spirits brood over us as we come to the great decision. All scales have fallen from their eyes; they see clearly the nature of the contest; they pity our prejudices, our bitterness, our partisanship, as cogs and impediments from which their spirits are freed;

their souls call to our souls, they ask us to do on our battlefield what they have done on theirs; they preside over the spirits of simple and plain men everywhere who ask the governors and statesmen of this world to finish the great task, to establish the new order, to save civilization, to give freedom from fear, and the possibility of progress to the children of men.

"A message from the people of America, resuming our rightful position and leadership in this great establishment of peace, is the only answer we can give just alike to the living and the dead.

Secretary Baker was taken to Elyria by Congressman Davey following the Medina meeting.

BAKER ANSWERS HOOKER ON GAS ISSUE

Says War Department Shipped
3,662 Tons of Poison Dur-
ing the War.

BESIDES MUCH IN SHELLS

Mr. Hooker, in a Recent Interview,
Charged That No American Gas
Ever Reached the Front.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—In response to a request from THE NEW YORK TIMES for a statement in regard to the charges made by Elon H. Hooker in his campaign in New York State that the lives of American soldiers who were gassed in France might have been spared had it not been for the blundering of the Secretary of War, who failed to recognize the importance of gas as a weapon and declined to use facilities offered by Mr. Hooker, whose plant at Niagara Falls had long been supplying France with gas compounds, Secretary Newton D. Baker issued the following:

To the Editor of The New York Times:
Washington, Oct. 22, 1920.

At the time we entered the war we had practically no experience in manufacturing toxic gases and no existing facilities which could be readily converted to such use. At the signing of the armistice we were equipped to produce gas at a more rapid rate than France, England or Germany.

In the early days of our participation in the war, it was hoped that concerns engaged in chemical manufacture could be put into this new field. There were many valid objections, however, to such a plan. Many of these concerns were already crowded with war work. Entirely new equipment would have to be installed which, in all likelihood, would be practically worthless at the close of the war. Exhaustive investigation and experimentation would mean delay in securing quantity of production. The element of danger would mean difficulty in securing and maintaining adequate labor forces. For these reasons the Government found it necessary to build its own chemical plants and to finance certain private firms.

Production of gas and a capacity for filling were at all times well ahead of the supply of shell containers to be filled. In June, 1918, we shipped in bulk fifteen tons of mustard gas, 705 tons of chloropicrin and forty-eight tons of phosgene. This was to be exchanged for gas shells produced by the French. In late July the French had no more mustard shells to be filled by American gas, and this fact terminated the arrangement. However, we sold excess gas both to England and to France. England received 900 tons of our chloropicrin and 368 tons of American phosgene. France took 300 tons of chloropicrin and 1,408 tons of chlorine. In addition, 200 tons of mustard gas were shipped to England. We therefore shipped to Europe in bulk 3,662 tons of gas or its equivalent, which was largely loaded in shell and used by the United States troops or those of the Allies.

In addition to this we shipped overseas 300,000 75mm. shells filled with chloropicrin and 150,000 filled with mustard oil, 224,984 grenades filled with white phosphorus, and 175,080 filled with tetra chloride. Also 18,600 Livens drums loaded with phosgene.

The total monthly producing capacity on Nov. 1, 1918, in tons, was 895 liquid chlorine; 1,500 tons chloropicrin; 1,050 tons phosgene; 900 mustard oil; brombenzyl cyanide 90; 100 white phosphorus; 91 tincture chloride, and 30 titanium tetrachloride.

The total monthly capacity of filling plants on date of armistice (Stokes shell, drop bombs and other special containers not included), was for 75mm. shells, 2,400,000; for 4.7-inch shell, 450,000; for 155mm. shell, 540,000; for 6-inch shell, 180,000; gas grenades 750,000; smoke grenades 480,000, and Livens drums 30,000.

At the time that Mr. Hooker interviewed me he requested that he be placed in charge of the Chemical Warfare Service, and that request was denied.

Suggest you interview Dr. Charles H. Herty, editor Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War.

Mr. Hooker's charges against Mr. Baker and the War Department were stated by himself in an interview printed in last Sunday's TIMES. He told of his offer to Secretary Baker to place himself and two of his experts in the manufacture of chlorine gas and protection against it at the service of the War Department. His proposal included the promise "to prepare a complete plan, showing every step necessary to deliver continuous gas supplies to the trenches within six months, together with the details of suitable gas-mask production." Under the proposal the Hooker plant "was not to receive a single Government contract."

When he laid his project before General Pershing, Mr. Hooker says, the General said: "I want you three to sail with me for France Monday. Go up to Secretary Baker and tell him you are just the men I want to have do this work."

"Baker's reply," said Mr. Hooker in his interview, "was 'We cannot accept your offer and I do not wish you to go to France.'"

In the course of his interview, Mr. Hooker said:

"It is stated upon the authority of the War Department that not one pound of American gas ever reached the front, and that only 1,400 tons in all were delivered to the French armies before the armistice."

N.Y. Tribune
10-15-20.

Baker Attacks Root's Attitude on League

Plea Calculated to Mislead People in Effort to Aid Republicans, Says Secretary

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 20.—"Elihu Root," said Secretary of War Baker in an address here to-day, "proclaims himself a believer in the League of Nations. He makes, however, a specious plea against one of the provisions of the covenant, which plea is calculated to mislead people who do not realize that he speaks not judicially on the real merits of the case, but as an attorney for his client, the Republican party, which is again resorting to his great abilities to pull it out of a predicament."

"In the present case his party is divided by a straddling plank and an oscillating candidate, and Mr. Root is appealed to, as the great compromiser and conciliator, to find a ground upon which pro-league Republicans can object to the covenant as drawn without abandoning the hope that America will ultimately go into the league."

"Without Article X there will be no concerted action of the nations of the earth to restrain the violence of the strong against the weak," the speaker said, and added: "Mr. Root's whole life as lawyer and statesman pleads for the establishment of right as against force. The logic and allegiance of his life, therefore, is for Article X; his momentary task as attorney for the Republican party requires him to advocate indirectly a philosophy to which his very instinct is opposed."

Secretary Baker arrived in this city with other speakers who are making a transcontinental tour as "pro-league independents" in the interest of adoption of the league covenant.

THE SUN, BALTIMORE,

SALES SAVED BILLIONS, SAY WAR OFFICIALS

Reply To Charge Of Loss
From Disposal Of
Supplies.

TELLS OF GUNS SHIPPED ABROAD

American Made Pieces Were
On Firing Line, Official
Statement Says.

[By the Associated Press.]

Washington, Oct. 31.—The War Department answered today charges that the Government had sustained great loss through the sale of surplus war supplies with the claim that it had "saved over \$4,675,342,881.15 to the taxpayers of this country" through the sale of such supplies and "settlements of claims."

ANSWERS IN DETAIL.

The department made public a statement of several thousand words in which it took up in detail charges made recently in newspapers. Characterizing these charges as "unfounded," the department said that to have a proper understanding of the situation it "must be remembered" that the department in making its purchases of war materials was contemplating a field force of 5,000,000 men.

Declaring that how long it would be necessary to maintain this force in the field was a question which could not be answered, the department said that, had the war "continued another year, the supplies on hand at the signing of the armistice would have been totally inadequate."

"If no reserve was provided," the statement continued, "there would have been a repetition of the conditions which existed in the Spanish-American War."

The department asserted that sales of war materials overseas aggregated \$822,923,225.82. France, it was stated, purchased goods for \$532,500,000, and in addition waived customs duties estimated at approximately \$150,000,000, and further assumed the payment of 150,000 claims against the United States arising out of the American occupation and use of installations and lands.

NOVEMBER 1, 1920.

POINTS TO MONEY SAVED.

"As result, therefore, of the work of the United States Liquidation Commission," the department said, "the War Department saved to the taxpayers from the sale of surplus war materials in Europe \$972,923,225.82 plus the claims for damages which would have been entered against the Government. Thus the claim that the property, which had cost this country \$1,390,989,302, was disposed of to the French Government for \$4,000,000, payable in 10 years, is entirely erroneous."

In addition to supplies sold overseas the department said equipment valued at \$672,000,000 was returned to the United States.

As to sales in this country, the department asserted that the sales division had disposed of property which cost the Government \$1,132,067,476.92 and that "the return to the United States had been \$839,378,417.42."

The statement continued that "to reduce the high cost of living" the War Department in the last year and a half had sold approximately \$83,000,000 worth

of food supplies at 60 per cent. of their cost value.

SUGAR SOLD AT 12 CENTS.

With reference to the charge that sugar was sold to France for 2 cents a pound the department declared that 8,000,000 pounds of sugar was sold to that country at 12 cents a pound and that 400,000 pounds was sold to the American Relief Association at the same price.

"It is, therefore, apparent," the statement continued, "that at no time did the War Department sell any sugar to any foreign government at 2 cents per pound."

As to the settlement of claims "involving both formal and informal contracts terminated by reason of the cessation of hostilities," the department said the total amount of such claims or the value of the uncompleted portion of the contracts amounted to \$3,300,854,411.22 and that the basis on which the settlement of these claims had been made by the Claims Board had "resulted in a net saving to the Government of \$2,863,035,237.91."

GUNS AND SHELLS SENT.

The department's statement characterized as "absolutely unwarranted" charges that the army shipped only 17,000 American-made shells to France and that only 72 American-made guns reached the American forces at the front. It declared that up to Armistice Day 6,309,000 American-made shells "or half the total number of the shells expended by our forces during the war period" had been sent to France.

At the time of the armistice the department went on to say the United States had in France 3,500 pieces of artillery of which nearly 500 were of American manufacture. It was stated that the American forces used on the firing line 2,250 pieces, of which 130 were made in America.

G. O. P. COMMITTEE REPLIES.

New York, Oct. 31.—The Republican National Committee made public here today a statement quoting Governor Sproul, of Pennsylvania, in reply to one from the War Department, denying charges of waste in the sale of surplus war supplies.

"At the very last hour," the Republican statement reads, "the War Department has transmitted to the press an exhaustive manifesto, intended to be a sweeping refutation of charges of colossal, inexcusable waste and extravagance during the war, and continued wholesale waste since the armistice.

"The Administration has permitted these charges to go unchallenged for months. They were not idle campaign charges, but a specific indictment, supported by facts and figures. They have been used by the newspapers of the land and in speeches. The evidence accompanying these charges has been overwhelming. It is official evidence—evidence taken from the Government records at Washington. In the aggregate, it established the waste of billions of public money."

THE WASHINGTON HERALD, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1920.

BAKER MAKES TALK TO CLERKS

War Head Praises War Workers in Armistice Day Address.

As part of the Armistice Day celebration, Secretary of War Baker yesterday addressed several thousand War Department employes gathered in the Munitions Building for the regular "Community Sing" of the Finance Department.

There is no custom of mankind, Baker said, older or more persistent than that of commemorating the dates and places where great events have occurred in the history of their race.

"Sometimes they erected altars and sometimes statuary, and sometimes they erected nothing but a pile of stones from the fields in order that they might mark the spot where some significant event had occurred.

"This day, November 11, is, in itself, a monument. I suppose that hereafter on the 11th day of November, there will be surging emotions and memories of associations, not only in memory of the great military achievements, but the spiritual elevation of unselfish devotion with which we as a nation addressed ourselves to the performance of the great task."

The Secretary paid high tribute to the boys who crossed the ocean to fight but his praise for those who stayed behind and supported them both materially and spiritually was just as high.

FALL CABBAGE REWARDS MISS BAKER'S SUMMER TOIL



In her garden at Beauvoir little Betty Baker, daughter of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Newton D. Baker, has toiled all summer to win the Girl Scout garden badge. Her potato and cabbage plants were guarded with jealous care, backed by the scientific knowledge of gardening which her Scout training has given her, and now, in the late fall months, prize-winning cabbages and luscious red tomatoes reward her summer's toil.

Little Miss Betty is a good Scout, and though she is rapidly reaching the "sub-deb" age she refuses to discard the khaki uniform of her organization. Some day she hopes to be an officer in the organization, and in the meantime she spends the summer days in her cabbage plot earning her Scout honor and preparing herself for future dignities.

N.Y. Tribune
Dec. 7/20.

Richmond Times-Dispatch

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1920.

At Baker's Heels Again

THE war against Germany may be over, but the war against the War Department continues to rage. The administration of that branch of the government, which has been under fire since Newton D. Baker succeeded to the post held by Lindley M. Garrison, is still being bombarded. But neither the high explosive shells of congressional investigators nor the "duds" of less conspicuous scandal hunters has destroyed the record which the department and the army made in the greatest of all wars.

That record is imperishable. Critics may throw themselves at the department until the end of time and abuse may be heaped upon the war organization until partisanship becomes extinct, but the achievements of the American soldier in the battle against Germany and the stupendous effort put forth by the War Department behind that soldier will be none the less glorious.

For more than a year committees of Congress exhausted themselves in an effort to break down public confidence in the War Department. They employed all their powers in an effort to prove that the war was mismanaged from the start, that it was merely a series of gigantic blunders, and incalculable treasure and numberless lives were wantonly thrown away.

This effort failed. The American people were too intimately associated with the war to be deluded by partisan probers of the House and Senate. They knew that their army, made up of their own flesh and blood, was the best equipped army, the best fed army, the best doctored army that ever existed upon the earth. They knew that this gallant body of men cast the die that destroyed German militarism. They knew it went willingly to France and bravely into the battle line. They knew it fought with a fury that amazed their allies, and that staggered their enemies. And they knew that it came home victorious a year ahead of the time all strategists fixed for the final triumph.

Also the American people knew that the War Department functioned with astonishing efficiency in raising, training, arming, transporting, munitioning, clothing and feeding that army. And with all this knowledge within them, they refused to be seriously concerned over the puny campaign of a Republican Congress to discredit the War Department and to dishonor the field forces which the department directed.

It is deplorable, therefore, that the Secretary of War, after having met and defeated in an open forum congressional detractors, should feel compelled now to defend his administration against the allegations of irregularity, profiteering and other crimes, which disgruntled officers of the army see fit to make. He might have been spared this unpleasantness in the few remaining months of his service.

But the character of the charges which Major W. O. Watts, former executive officer of the Surplus Army Division of the department, has made in a series of newspaper articles has prompted the secretary once more to spread before the country the facts about the disposition of the vast military stores found on hand when the armistice came. And, as on other occasions, the rejoinder which Mr. Baker makes is so conclusive and so convincing, that he probably silenced the new crop of War Department critics.

Baker Decorates Nivelle
By Direction of President

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Secretary Baker decorated General Nivelle, of the French army, to-day with the Distinguished Service Medal, by direction of the President, for "exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service to the United States."

General Nivelle later conferred French decorations on eight navy officers for their services in connection with the design, construction and operation of the Lafayette radio station at Brest, France. They were: Commander Legion of Honor, Rear Admirals William Bullard and C. W. Parks; Chevalier, Commanders S. G. Hooper and E. C. Hickey; Officer Instruction Publique, Commander Sherman and Lieutenant Commanders Leclair, Coman and Baldwin.

Brigadier General John A. Johnston was made a commander of the Legion of Honor, Major Arthur Woods a chevalier of the same order, and Colonel H. H. Rojers, discharged, received the Croix de Guerre.

Rear Admirals Robert Griffin, chief of the Bureau of Engineering of the navy, was cited for the Legion of Honor, but had previously received that decoration.

THE EVENING STAR, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1920.

SECRETARY BAKER DECORATES VERDUN HERO



Gen. Georges Robert Nivelle, being decorated by Secretary of War Baker at Fort Myer, Va., with the American distinguished service medal, "for the distinguished and patriotic service which he has rendered to the common cause on the battlefields of Europe."

Sunday Star Washington, D.C. Dec 5, 1920.



Distinguished gathering of Army and Navy officials at the game. Left to right: Rear Admiral Scales, Admiral Wilson, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Woodbury, Secretary Daniels, Secretary Baker, Gen. Nivelle, Gen. Pershing, Gen. March and personal aid of the Secretary of War.

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THE WASHINGTON POST:

DECEMBER 9, 1920.

SEE WATERWAYS
AS NATION'S NEED

Baker and Alexander Urge Development to Carry Exports to Coasts.

MUST AID MERCHANT MARINE

Warning Against Speed Mania at Rivers and Harbors Congress. Plea for Railroads.

(By the Associated Press)

Importance of a studied and systematic development of the country's waterways as a means of relieving congestion in railroad traffic, particularly in bulk commodities, and of insuring more economic movement of export freight was emphasized by speakers at the opening session yesterday of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress.

Secretary of War Baker told the congress the country faced a period when it must conserve to the utmost its transportation resources and facilities, while Secretary of Commerce Alexander emphasized the importance of cheaper movement of export freight from the interior if the United States is to maintain an export trade commensurate with the carrying capacity of its new merchant marine.

Criticizes Speed Mania.

Both declared these necessities could be met only by a systematic development and use of inland waterways. "I think we are coming to a realization," Secretary Baker said, "that the mania for speed in transportation is an unwise one unless it is at the same time a discriminating mania, that great bulk commodities drawn at express speed is a waste of the natural resources of the country."

"The conclusion is manifest," said Secretary Alexander, "that the future prosperity of the great Mississippi valley demands more adequate and economical transportation facilities, and the only practical way to secure these would seem to be to utilize our great waterways and make them arteries of commerce, not only to the gateway on the Gulf of Mexico, but from Duluth by way of the Great Lakes to the Atlantic."

Speaks for the Railroads.

C. H. Markham, president of the Illinois Central, another speaker, declared it would be a mistake to turn over the transportation of heavy freight to inland water lines as it was from the shipment of such freights that the railroads derived a large proportion of their freight-carrying profits.

Mr. Markham urged that waterway expenditures be concentrated "where physical and commercial conditions are favorable to the development of a large water-borne traffic."

THE WASHINGTON POST:

DECEMBER 16, 1920.

The Army Bill.

From statements made by members of the subcommittee of the House charged with the duty of framing the army appropriation bill it appears likely that the estimates sent to Congress by Secretary of War Baker will be scaled down from about \$700,000,000 to approximately \$400,000,000. If this is the proportion maintained, Congress will deal more liberally with the War Department than it did in making appropriations for the current fiscal year, when it cut estimates of \$984,622,220 down to \$392,558,365, a reduction of \$592,063,855.

Furthermore, it is proposed by leading members of the committee that specific provisions be inserted in this year's bill limiting the strength of the army to a stated number. At the last session Congress contemplated a maximum army of 175,000 men and appropriated pay for that number. In spite of this clear expression of the will of Congress, the War Department recruited the army far above that mark, and Secretary Baker says it now consists of 216,000 men and 14,000 officers. There is not the same inclination now among congressional leaders to rely upon the cooperation of the War Department, but rather a sentiment in favor of making provisions mandatory.

Secretary Baker estimates that the deficit in the War Department for the current fiscal year will be about \$60,000,000, of which \$38,000,000 will be required for pay of enlisted men. This additional pay is needed because of the fact that the army has been recruited far beyond the strength contemplated by Congress. It is believed by some representatives that the department's deficit will reach \$100,000,000 for the year.

Whether it will be necessary to embody in the appropriation bill specific instructions limiting the size of the army will depend entirely upon the man who succeeds Mr. Baker in the office of Secretary of War after March 4. If the new Secretary is ready to cooperate with Congress and carry out the spirit of the law, he will keep expenses down to the amounts appropriated.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

DECEMBER 16, 1920.

REDUCING ARMY ESTIMATES.

Secretary BAKER wants \$699,275,502 for the maintenance of the army in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922; for the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, Congress allowed the army \$394,700,577. Secretary DANIELS has turned in an estimate of \$679,515,731 for the navy in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922; Congress allowed the navy \$433,400,998 for the present fiscal year ending June 30 next. Estimates are one thing, appropriations another. If the heads of the War and Navy Departments, who will retire on the coming March 4, are right about the needs of the two services for the coming fiscal year, the country should spend upon them the enormous sum of \$1,378,791,233. It was not very long ago that total appropriations for all Government purposes were thought to be large at a round billion dollars. Now, in post-war time, they must greatly and unavoidably exceed that amount. Nevertheless, the people are not reconciled to the idea of spending almost a billion and a half of dollars on the military establishment alone.

In the House of Representatives, reflecting public sentiment, strong opposition has developed to increased appropriations for the army and navy more than two years after the armistice. The army chiefs desire a complement of 280,000 men, the maximum permitted by the Reorganization act. The present strength is 216,000. Secretary BAKER told the House Committee on Military Affairs that the army should be much larger than the maximum of 280,000 men. Appropriations were made for 175,000 men at the last session of Congress, and Mr. BAKER has defended the present complement of 216,000 men by saying that the law was mandatory in fixing the strength of the army, allowing him no discretion; to which Chairman KAHN has replied that it was the practice of former Administrations to keep recruiting down to actual needs. The Secretary may be technically right in construing the Reorganization act, but if Congress appropriates for 175,000 men why shouldn't the Secretary accept the cut from esti-

mates as a mandate not to strain after a complement of 280,000 men? While Congress is deciding upon the appropriation for the next fiscal year it might be well to make the law elastic to fit conditions.

Representative ANTHONY, Chairman of the Military Affairs Subcommittee, is for allowing the army \$300,000,000, or less than half the estimated requirement. He would abandon many of the camps, withdrawing most of the troops from the Mexican border, sell surplus supplies and provide full strength for two divisions and not nine. Economy in Government expenditures is so imperative that no department, not even Army or Navy, should be permitted to dictate appropriations. Reducing the army to an expansible minimum nucleus, while keeping the officer strength intact if possible, may be a difficult problem under the Reorganization act, but it should be faced and solved. The American people will not approve of spending nearly three-quarters of a billion dollars on the army in one year of peace when a host of nearly 4,000,000 veterans could be called to the colors in an emergency.

THE TOLEDO NEWS-BEE — JANUARY 7, 1921

War Secretary Baker Sends Message To Boys And Girls



Secretary of War Newton B. Baker.

WAR DEPARTMENT Washington, D. C.

The farm is now, as it always has been, one of the most important factors in American life. The greatest need of the world at the present time is great production in all lines, and this applies equally to the farm as to factories. The children now on the farms have great responsibilities before them; they must see that the work of the farm is properly done; they must be so educated as to know how to plant the proper round of crops and secure the greatest return from their labor; they must work in perfect co-operation with the rest of the nation.

There is one word which should be emphasized in speaking to all children, on farm and in the cities, and that word is "education." Never be satisfied with what you already know; always strive for higher things; and if the boys and girls on the farms in this great country of ours keep this admonition always in mind we need never fear for the safety of our institutions.

Secretary of War.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE JANUARY 8, 1921

Senators Vote 175,000 Limit For the Army

Democrats and Republicans in Military Committee Unanimously Approve a Check on Baker's Drive

\$75,000,000 Cost to U. S.

Senator New Assails Secretary's Policy in Exceeding Program of Congress

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Democrats and Republicans in the Senate Military Committee to-day voted unanimously to approve the resolution checking Secretary Baker's recruiting drive. It provides that no recruiting shall be done until the size of the army drops through expiration of enlistments and discharges, to 175,000 men.

Mr. Baker already has run the army up through his expensive recruiting drive to 228,000 men, Senator Harry S. New, author of the resolution, declared, while the Secretary's announced intention is to keep on with the recruiting until the total strength of enlisted men reaches 280,000.

"The policy of Mr. Baker has already cost the country \$75,000,000, more than Congress intended should be allowed," said Senator New. "The country simply cannot stand the expense."

This action by the Senate committee is expected to be followed at once by action of the Senate itself and shortly thereafter by the House. Mr. Baker has few if any defenders in Congress in his present determination to spend more money than Congress intended. He did not have one defender in the committee to-day.

Demand Cut to 150,000

As a matter of fact, four Senators, Lenroot, Sheppard, Capper and McKellar, voted to substitute 150,000 for 175,000, and, on being defeated by proxy votes held by the Big Army men, Mr. Lenroot announced he would take the fight to the floor of the Senate.

After the introductory clauses, the resolution, as amended by the committee to-day, reads:

"Resolved . . . that the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, directed to cease all enlistments in the regular army, except re-enlistments of men who at the time of the passage of this act have served more than one year in the regular army or the army of the United States during the emergency, until the number of enlisted men shall not exceed one hundred 175,000, or until a further and specific appropriation for the pay of more than 175,000 enlisted men shall be made by Congress.

Discretion Given in Discharges

"That until the enlisted strength of the army is reduced to 175,000 men the Secretary of War is authorized, in his discretion, to grant applications for discharge to enlisted men who have served one year or more with records satisfactory to their commanding officers, without regard to the provisions of existing laws respecting discharges."

When the committee took up the resolution evidence was submitted to show that as a result of Mr. Baker's recruiting policy the army now is very lop-sided.

Instead of dividing the flood of recruits, which have been pouring into

(Continued from page one)

the army as a result of the highly expensive recruiting drive proportionately among the various branches of the service or into the services which are deemed of the greater importance, Mr. Baker has been filling up the quartermaster corps and a few other branches. Other branches have been neglected. Their turn has not arrived yet and will not arrive under the Baker program until the recruiting drive has run the army practically up to 280,000 men.

Air Service Not Fully Manned

For instance, the committee was informed that the air service is not fully manned, even on the 175,000 men basis, although the army now has more than 225,000 men. It apparently is at the bottom of Mr. Baker's list.

Even the infantry is not regarded by Mr. Baker as worthy of a place high on the list, for a very small proportion of the 50,000 men coaxed into the army in excess of the number Congress intended have been assigned to that service.

Baker Denies Punishment In Classifying Officers

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Denial that the action of the Army Efficiency Board in classifying certain officers in Class B, thus making them subject to discharge or retirement, should be considered as disciplinary or punitive measures was made to-day by Secretary Baker in referring to the charges made before the House Committee on Military Affairs yesterday by Representative Caldwell, of New York.

The Secretary said that numerous officers who had been listed in Class B had appealed to him to defend their qualifications for retention in the army, and he said that he had given all of them a respectful hearing. Some officers had asked that they be permitted to file a brief of their qualifications with the efficiency board's judgment, so that the President, before finally ruling on their discharge or retirement, could have the benefit of their views. Mr. Baker did not indicate whether this request had been granted to any officer.

(Continued on page three)

THE WASHINGTON POST:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1921.

CUT ARMY TO 150,000

Senators Disregard the Advice of Pershing and Baker.

DANGER SEEN IN REDUCTION

Phelan Calls for Reconsideration and Has Wadsworth's Support.

Democrats Desert the Administration and Vote With Republicans. Veto by Wilson Is Expected Should the Measure Get Through Congress—175,000 Regarded as Safe Limit by Experts.

By ALBERT W. FOX.

(Copyright, 1921, by The Washington Post Co.) Drastic action, cutting the size of the United States army to 150,000 enlisted men, was taken by the Senate yesterday afternoon.

The joint resolution introduced by Senator New, member of the military affairs committee, which set 175,000 as the minimum limit of safety, was amended to decrease further the peace footing of the national defense, and the scramble of some senators to get on record as favoring reduction of the army will probably defeat any practical benefit which might have resulted from the resolution.

Both Secretary of War Baker and Gen. Pershing regard the cut to 150,000 as dangerously unsafe, even as a skeleton force, and consequently President Wilson may be expected to veto the resolution even if it passes the House. There is a prospect of 175,000 being acceptable to the administration, but no chance for acceptance of a still further cut.

The battle in the Senate yesterday was decided by the vote on the Lenroot amendment reducing the number from 175,000 to 150,000. The vote was 34 to 28 with party lines split, but with the majority of Republicans voting against the amendment. The Democrats, on the other hand, joined with a few Republicans and the La Follette-Borah group to push the amendment through.

Phelan to Take Action Today.

The resolution, as amended, was then carried without a roll-call, but Senator Phelan served notice on the Vice President before recess that he would ask for a reconsideration of the vote today. He said that action had been taken without knowledge by senators of the important testimony which Secretary Baker and Gen. Pershing yesterday gave before the Senate military affairs committee.

It would take but a change of three votes to upset the reduction to 150,000 men and it is not impossible for this to be brought about, especially as a number of senators realize that the resolution will prove mere waste of time unless the opinion of men in a position to know the needs of the nation's national defense are heeded.

Senator Wadsworth, chairman of the military affairs committee, believes it is positively dangerous to go below 175,000 men. Senator New strongly emphasized the same point and the record shows that men like Senators Knox, Hiram Johnson, Warren, Poindexter, Townsend, Sutherland, Sterling, Spencer, Phipps, McLean, Kellogg, Keyes, Moses and Hale agree with him. Senator Dillingham, after voting for the amendment, changed his vote. Senator Willis, who has succeeded Senator Harding, voted against the amendment.

How the Ballot Stood.

The roll-call on the amendment was as follows:

For adoption of the amendment:
Republicans—Borah, Capper, Colt, Curtis, France, Gronna, La Follette, McNary, Page, Smoot—10.

Democrats—Culberson, Dial, Gerry, Glass, Gore, Harrison, Heflin, Johnson, of South Dakota; Jones, of New Mexico; King, McKellar, Nugent, Overman, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith, of Maryland; Smith, of South Carolina; Stanley, Swanson, Trammell, Underwood, Walsh, of Massachusetts; Walsh, of Montana; Williams—24. Total, 34.

Against adoption:

Republicans—Dillingham, Hale, Johnson, of California; Kellogg, Keyes, Knox, McLean, Moses, New, Phipps, Poindexter, Spencer, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren, Willis—18.

Democrats—Ashurst, Beckham, Fernald, Gay, Harris, Myers, Phelan, Pittman, Robinson, Smith, of Georgia—10. Total, 28.

Democrats Fail Administration.

The failure of the Democrats to support the administration on a measure, which is regarded as of such vital importance by the Secretary of War and the former commander in chief of the American forces overseas, has naturally caused some surprise. It may be that the situation will appear in a different light, in view of the testimony of Mr. Baker and Gen. Pershing.

The joint resolution directs the Secretary of War "to cease enlisting men in the regular army of the United States until the number of enlisted men shall not exceed 150,000."

Exception is made in cases of enlistments of men who at the time of the passage of the act have served more than a year in the regular army or the army of the United States during the war.

It is also provided, by an eleventh-hour amendment of Senator Wadsworth, that during the period in which the army is being reduced to 150,000, sufficient enlistments may be made in any branch to keep such branch up to 53 1/2 per cent of the strength now authorized. The object of this is to keep the combat branches, infantry, air service, chemical, warfare service, field artillery, &c., from completely disintegrating.

PUT ARMY AT 175,000

Senators Heed Pershing's View and Adopt New's Resolution.

HOUSE ALSO FAVORS FIGURE

Parliamentary Skirmishes Precede Vote in Senate of 41 to 33.

Reed Unsparring in Denunciation of Baker and Daniels—Characterizes Disarmament as "Silly." Borah Makes Plea for Disabled War Veterans, While Wadsworth Intercedes for Secretary of War.

By ALBERT W. FOX.

(Copyright, 1921, by The Washington Post Co.)

After an all day battle yesterday the Senate reversed its action of last Friday cutting the army down to 150,000 and adopted the joint resolution of Senator New, setting the figure at 175,000. Reconsideration of last week's vote was brought about by Senator Phelan's motion, the Senate early in the day defeating an effort to table the motion by a vote of 45 to 26.

The final test came, after lengthy and sharp debate and parliamentary skirmishes, on the question of supporting or refusing to support the resolution with the 150,000 provision. Refusal to support the resolution was necessary as a preliminary to changing the figure to 175,000. The roll call was as follows:

For the 150,000 resolution:

Republicans—Borah, Capper, Gronna, Jones of Washington, Kenyon, LaFollette, McNary, Norris, Smoot—9.

Democrats—Dial, Gerry, Gore, Har- rison, Heflin, Johnson of South Da- kota, Jones of New Mexico, King, Mc- Keellar, Overman, Owen, Pittman, Reed, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith of Arizona, Smith of Maryland, Stanley, Swanson, Trammell, Underwood, Walsh of Massachusetts, Walsh of Montana, Williams—24.

Total, 33.

Against the resolution:

Republicans—Brandegee, Calder, Colt, Curtis, Dillingham, Fall, Fern- hald, Frelinghuysen, Gooding, Hale, Johnson of California, Kellogg, Keyes, Knox, McLean, Moses, Nelson, New, Penrose, Phipps, Poindexter, Sherman, Spencer, Sutherland, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren, Wil- lis—28.

Democrats—Ashurst, Beckam, Fletcher, Gay, Harris, Henderson, Hitchcock, Kirby, Myers, Phelan, Ransdell, Robinson, Smith of Georgia—13.

Total, 41.

Pershing's Figures Accepted.

Meanwhile the House took similar action, setting the figure at 175,000, so that there is virtual assurance of an army of this size. This means that the Secretary of War will cease enlisting men in the regular army until the number does not exceed 175,000, exception being made in cases of enlistments of men who at the time of the passage of the act have served more than a year in the regular army or in the army of the United States during the war. Provision is also made for keeping combat branches from disintegration. It was obvious to many, after Friday's action, that the Senate had made a mistake in its drastic course of cutting the size of the army below the 175,000 limit of national safety.

Both Secretary of War Baker and Gen. Pershing had declared that 200,000 was the minimum, but Gen. Pershing had made it known that a force of 175,000 could serve as a skeleton force, but that a lower figure would not do.

Consequently both Senator Wadsworth, chairman of the military affairs committee, and Senator New, author of the joint resolution, were opposed to going below this figure, especially as their own exhaustive investigations showed that, in their opinion, it would be unsafe to do so.

Reed Criticizes Baker.

The battle in the Senate opened briskly as soon as it became apparent that Senators Wadsworth and New might have enough votes to upset the action of last Friday.

Senator Reed opened with a speech in the course of which he was unsparring of the Secretary of War and incidentally paid his respects to Secretary Daniels by saying that the Secretary was for total disarmament one minute and for building the most powerful navy in the world the next minute. He characterized total disarmament "as silly a thing as ever fell from human lips," but expressed the hope that in the years to come nations might seriously consider a reduction of armaments.

Senator Borah, after explaining he wished to detain the Senate but a short time, began a lengthy speech of an hour or more, using various arguments which other senators had already made and winding up with a plea to use money saved by army reductions for the benefit of those disabled by the war.

Senator Robinson complained of the wasting of the Senate's time by the indefinite debate and Senator Fletcher expressed his opinion of Senator Borah's arguments by saying:

"Why have any army at all? If we can save \$30,000 by eliminating a certain number of men why not save \$1,000,000 by striking off more men, etc."

Senator Fletcher made the point the size of the army necessary for

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national defense had nothing whatever to do with taking care of disabled men, who would, of course, be provided for irrespective of whether the army remained at 175,000 or 150,000.

Favor 150,000 in Army.

Senator McKellar and Senator Williams followed Senator Borah, both urging the 150,000 cut remain. There was one sharp clash between Senators Wadsworth and McKellar when the former declared the latter was not being fair to Secretary Baker because he was not reading all of the Secretary's testimony regarding the number of American troops overseas now.

"Even a member of the Republican majority has to ask fairness for the Secretary of War," Mr. Wadsworth said, and Senator McKellar declared he had no desire to be unfair to any one.

Senators Phelan and Williams brought the long debate to a close, the former bringing the Japanese and Irish questions into the discussion and Senator Williams, speaking for the second time during the day, devoted himself to very pronounced criticism of Senator Phelan in connection with various matters, includ-

ing slavery during the civil war. The Mississippi senator declared he had heard Senator Phelan on some previous occasion had said: "Ireland fights for liberty and the South fought for slavery," and he took this as a text for part of his speech.

Galleries Were Amused.

There was much humor in the situation and the galleries were amused, but some of the senators had grown impatient over the waste of time and delay and when Senator Williams propounded a question relative to the longitude and latitude of the island of Yap to Senator Warren, the latter retorted:

"The question of longitude and latitude is somewhat like the gentleman from Mississippi—somewhat mixed."

The vote was finally taken about 5 o'clock, after which the Senate adjourned.

The action in the House limiting the army to 175,000 was taken in adopting a resolution by Chairman Kahn of the military affairs committee by a vote of 285 to 4.

Mondell Assails Baker in House Debate; Kahn And Hayden in Clash

(By the Associated Press.)

Congress voted yesterday to limit the size of the regular army to 175,000 enlisted men. The Senate, by a vote of 41 to 33, set aside its decision of last week to reduce the army to 150,000 men and then without a record vote adopted the original joint resolution of Senator New (Republican), of Indiana, directing the Secretary of War to stop recruiting until the army is cut to 175,000 men.

The House ten minutes later adopted a joint resolution sponsored by Chairman Kahn, of its military affairs committee, also directing the Secretary of War to cease enlisting until there are not more than 175,000 enlisted men in the regular establishment. The House vote was 285 to 4, only Representatives Bee, of Texas; Blackman, of Alabama, and Coady, of Maryland, Democrats, and Cramton, of Michigan, Republican, standing out against the reduction.

Called up unexpectedly, the Kahn resolution in the House provoked considerable partisan debate, in which Republicans charged Secretary Baker had violated the will of Congress in running the total army strength above the figure for which appropriations had been made. There was little opposition to the reduction, however, when put to a vote.

Chairman Kahn told the House that while the army reorganization bill provided for 280,000 as a maximum, the army appropriation measure provided for only 175,000 for the current fiscal year. Heavy enlistments, he added, meant a large deficit.

Declaring that members generally were for the resolution, Representative Garrett (Democrat), Tennessee, insisted he could not permit criticism of the Secretary of War to go unchallenged.

"Republicans of Congress have reached the point where they are willing to eat their words," said Mr. Garrett. "They voted against a motion to recommit the army bill for the express purpose of limiting the fighting total to 185,000. There was no wonder Mr. Baker considered the language mandatory when he saw that the House had insisted upon a larger force."

The House debate also brought a sharp verbal clash between Chairman Kahn and Representative Hayden (Democrat), Arizona, when the latter wanted to know if the chairman had abandoned his plan for universal military training.

"I deny that I have changed my mind," said Mr. Kahn, "but I am trying to tell the Secretary of War that he must comply with the law of Congress. I am not trying to press my views as to military training at this time. But I realize that this country may be attacked at any time, and I know that if anybody does attack us we can quickly pass laws to give us the army needed for protection."

Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, the Republican leader, declared that when the House passed the military appropriation bill providing for 175,000 the Secretary of War understood its will and intent.

"Instead of following it," said Mr. Mondell, "the Secretary of War in a spirit of pique and willfulness defied the will of Congress and recruited 225,000. Democrats now squirming ought to be thankful that this is not a resolution of censure. In all history there has been no example like the Secretary of War's contempt and violation of the people's will as expressed by Congress."

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

CONGRESS DEMANDS ARMY CUT TO 175,000; NOW UP TO WILSON

Senate, 41 to 32, Reconsiders Its Action—House, 285 to 4, Adopts Joint Resolution.

WOULD STOP RECRUITING

Spirited Fight to Reduce It to 150,000 Is Made by Borah, Reed and McKellar.

BAKER DEFENDED IN HOUSE

Dent Replies to Criticism and Points to Efforts Last Year for Force of 185,000 Men.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Congress today passed a joint resolution, which now goes to the President, directing Secretary of War Baker to cease recruiting until the various arms of the regular army have been reduced to 63½ per cent. of the authorized strength, which means a regular army of not more than 175,000 men.

The Senate, which on Friday passed an amended resolution which would have reduced the army to an enlisted strength of 150,000 men, late this afternoon reconsidered that action and by a vote of 41 to 32 voted for an army of 175,000 enlisted men. The army reorganization provides for about 18,000 officers.

In the House, where the resolution was introduced by Representative Kahn, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, action was speedy, practically no opposition developing. The vote in the House was 285 to 4, the four voting against the resolution being Bee of Texas, Coady of Maryland, Blackmon of Alabama and Crampton of Michigan, of whom the first three are Democrats and the other a Republican.

In the Senate the debate on the motion to reverse last week's action of the Senate lasted four hours and was spirited at times, the Irish question, the Jap problem and various other matters of international interest being brought into the discussion. The fight to keep the army at 150,000 was led by Senators Borah, Republican, and Williams, Reed and McKellar, Democrats, while Senators Wadsworth and New, Republicans, and Senators Robinson, Fletcher and Phelan, Democrats, directed the fight for a reconsideration.

Borah Wants \$30,000,000 Saved.

Senator Borah declared that the money that would have been saved had the army remained at 150,000, which he estimated at between \$30,000,000 and \$35,000,000, could be used for the relief of ill and insane veterans of the World War, who in large numbers, he added, are dying as a result of the failure of the Government to provide the necessary hospitals for their care and treatment. Senator Fletcher, replying to Borah, said that the size of the army did not figure in caring for these unfortunates and assured Senator Borah that Congress at this session would without doubt pass all the money needed to effect the relief of these ex-soldiers.

Senator Reed, who opened the debate against the motion to reconsider, reviewed the world situation and assured that from no nation in the world is the United States at the present moment in danger of attack.

"Certainly," said Senator Reed, "we need fear no hostile move from Germany, for that country lies prostrate and disarmed. As for Austria, she has been dismembered and if reports are correct may soon be in the hands of a receiver. Are we fearful of France? No, we are in no danger from France and in my judgment we have in France not only a friend who would not attack us, but one who would probably come to our assistance if necessary. Are we fearful of Great Britain? Surely we are in no danger from that source. We have loaned Great Britain \$5,500,000,000 and are now arranging to defer even the interest payments, in my judgment, unlawfully. There is no danger there. An attack by Italy is unthinkable.

"There remains but one country to consider, and that is Japan. I am inclined to view with great discredit any rumor that Japan was working herself into a war fervor against the United States. She could not wage a war against us except with the aid of Great Britain, and if there is any such danger as that we need not an army of 150,000 or 175,000, but military preparation on a scale we never before dreamed of.

"What I would like to know is why America needs an army of 175,000 men in a time of peace, when, as a matter of fact, it is our duty to cut to the very bone every measure that adds additional burdens to the already overburdened people of this country."

Quotes General Pershing.

Senator Myers, Democrat of Montana, replying to Senator Reed, said that General Pershing, when before the Committee on Military Affairs Friday, said that the army should not be reduced to any figure less than 200,000. Pershing, he added, gave present world conditions as one of the principal reasons for the stand he maintained regarding the size of the army.

"A reduction to 150,000, in the opinion of General Pershing," added Senator Myers, "would destroy and disorganize the present framework or skeleton organization of the army to such an extent that, in the event we are called on to meet an emergency, we would be unable to do so quickly. It would be equivalent to undermining the foundation of a house."

"If General Pershing says we need an army to prepare for an attack from

Continued on Page Three.

CONGRESS DEMANDS ARMY CUT TO 175,000

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

some foreign power," said Senator Borah, "I would abide by his decision. But the Senator from New York says the 175,000 men are needed for police duty and that is a subject on which I have my own opinion. I am unable to vote for any provision for an army of that size to keep the peace in the United States."

Senator Borah cited figures to show that appropriations for the military services have formed the greater part of national expenditures for many years past.

"This is a more deplorable record than Germany ever had; it is even worse than that of the Soviet Government of Russia," added Senator Borah.

The Senators who voted to reconsider were:

Republicans, 28.

Brandegee,	McLean,
Calder,	Moses,
Colt,	Nelson,
Curtis,	New,
Dillingham,	Penrose,
Fall,	Phipps,
Fernald,	Poindexter,
Frelinghuysen,	Sherman,
Gooding,	Spencer,
Hale,	Sutherland,
Johnson (Cal.),	Townsend,
Kellogg,	Wadsworth,
Keyes,	Warren,
Knox,	Willis.

Democrats, 13.

Ashurst,	Kirby,
Beckham,	Myers,
Fletcher,	Phelan,
Gay,	Ransdell,
Harris,	Robinson,
Henderson,	Smith (Ga.).
Hitchcock,	

Those voting against reconsideration were:

Republicans, 9.

Borah,	La Follette,
Capper,	McNary,
Gronna,	Norris,
Jones (Wash.),	Smoot,
Kenyon,	

Democrats, 23.

Dial,	Reed,
Gerry,	Sheppard,
Gore,	Simmons,
Harrison,	Smith (Ariz.),
Heflin,	Stanley,
Johnson (S. D.),	Swanson,
Jones (N. M.),	Trammell,
King,	Underwood,
McKellar,	Walsh (Mass.),
Overman,	Walsh (Mont.),
Owen,	Williams,
Pittman,	

On Friday Senators Curtis and Colt voted for an army of 150,000 men. The increased vote for the larger army was due to the presence of Senators who were absent on Friday.

Defends Secretary Baker.

In the House Representative Dent, former Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, called attention to his efforts a year ago to hold the size of the army to 185,000, and pointed to the large vote in opposition on several amendments he offered to the bill. This action on the part of the House to limit the size of the army, he asserted, was sufficient evidence to the Secretary of War to justify his recruiting up to the authorized strength of 280,000.

Representative Kahn, who opened the debate, said that never before in the history of Congress had a Secretary of War attempted to recruit the army up to its authorized strength when Congress appropriated only for an army below the authorized strength.

Mr. Kahn said that the hearings before the committee attended by the Secretary of War gave due and strong emphasis to the desire on the part of the Military Committee that the army should not be recruited last year beyond 175,000 and in accordance with that understanding the Army bill carried an appropriation to maintain an enlisted strength of 175,000.

"During the war it cost \$2,000 for every enlisted man," added Mr. Kahn, "and even now the cost per capita is \$1,700."

An Army of 175,000.

CONGRESS has acted wisely in placing an arbitrary limit of 175,000 upon the size of the American army at this time.

The army now consists of about 220,000 men, but by stopping recruiting and through the expiration of enlistments, the number can be brought down to the limit fixed by Congress.

It should not have been necessary to take this action, but unfortunately it was, since the Secretary of War declined to be governed by the express intention of Congress unless it was made mandatory. The army reorganization bill fixed the limit of the standing army at 280,000 men, but in making appropriations for the current fiscal year it provided for a maximum of 175,000. That was a clear expression of the wish of Congress; not mandatory, perhaps, but sufficient for the guidance of the War Department.

Totally disregarding this provision, the department embarked upon a hectic campaign of recruiting which soon built up the army far beyond the limit contemplated by Congress and at the same time created a deficit in the appropriations of many millions. Because the reorganization bill permitted a maximum of 280,000 men, the department aimed at that limit, giving no heed to the number for which Congress had appropriated. In order to check this unreasonable campaign for recruits, Congress found it necessary to place the limit at 175,000 men.

There was no excuse to be found in the international relations of the United States or in its domestic affairs for the sudden recruitment of a big standing army. No trouble threatened and not a war cloud appeared upon the horizon. Obviously it was merely due to an ambition upon the part of the Secretary of War to build up as large and strong a fighting machine as he could, in the absence of legislation holding him back.

There was and is a well defined sentiment throughout the country in favor of economy in public expenditures, and Congress has been endeavoring in good faith to conform to it. But when the War Department deliberately went far beyond the intent of Congress in recruiting an army and created a deficit of \$30,000,000 to \$60,000,000 in so doing, it flouted public sentiment and squandered that sum. The power of Congress was practically defied and the wishes of the public ignored.

No doubt the new Secretary of War will prove more amenable to the discipline of the Constitution and to the will of the people than Mr. Baker showed himself to be in this instance. Yet Congress evidently feels it would be safer to state its intentions specifically, and for that reason it has fixed 175,000 as the limit of the peace army of the United States. For the present, at least, that is sufficient.

The limit of 175,000 is fixed primarily at the suggestion of Gen. Pershing. He advised the Congress committees that 150,000 men would not be sufficient for the skeleton organization which is to be maintained, while 175,000 would barely suffice. Congress wisely decided not to cut to the quick, but to adopt the views of the great commander whose personal knowledge covers every branch of the service. The development of aviation, chemical equipment, and tanks has been such as to require experimentation and accumulation of equipment far beyond the imagination of the fighters of 1914. Thousands of men must be used in branches of fighting where none was employed six years ago.

Another reason why the army cannot be too radically cut down is the uncertainty of international affairs; not that the United States is threatened with war, but because there is universal uncertainty and an extreme improbability that the nations will agree to disarmament within a reasonable period. The difficulties in the way of disarmament agreements are almost insurmountable, even if all the nations were genuinely seeking peace. The armed strength that seems modest to a strong nation seems formidable to a smaller nation, and thus the difference in the strength of nations is in itself a barrier against disarmament. Each nation feels that it must rely upon its own strength first, and it is right. The United States has decided upon that policy, and while it ardently hopes for universal reduction of armaments, it will not do away with its own army or navy unless other nations do likewise.

Taking all factors into consideration, Congress wisely maintains the skeleton of a strong army, while reducing the expense to the lowest practicable figure.



ARMY SIZE CUT AGAIN

Appropriation Bill to Provide for Force of 150,000 Only.

OFFICERS MAY BE REDUCED

Now Enough for 300,000 Enlisted Men, Is Contention.

Congress May Reverse Itself by Dropping Plan to Have 175,000 Men—Committee Completes Its Hearing and Will Begin Writing Measure Today—Chairman Anthony to Oppose Fewer Officers.

By GEORGE ROTHWELL BROWN.

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The military appropriation bill for the next fiscal year will make financial provision for an army of only 150,000 enlisted men. Despite the recent action of both branches of Congress in fixing the size of the army at 175,000, as an emergency measure to check the costly recruiting campaign of Secretary Baker, which has increased it to more than 220,000, it is the intention of the appropriations committee of the House to make a still further reduction of 25,000.

The subcommittee of the appropriations committee in charge of the army bill, of which Representative Anthony, of Kansas, is chairman, will begin writing that measure today. The hearings ended yesterday. Mr. Anthony, who is the representative of the military committee on the new appropriations committee, and is in charge of the bill, is in favor of cutting the army for next year to 150,000.

"Provision for only 150,000, enlisted strength, will be made in the bill which the committee will report," said Mr. Anthony yesterday. "I believe the temper of the House to be such that this limitation will be placed upon the appropriation, and that the bill will be passed, making a further reduction of 25,000."

"This will be done by a limitation upon the appropriation, and Congress will rely upon the next Republican Secretary of War to see that the army is not recruited above this strength."

Fight the Commission Personnel.

Not only is the army to be thus reduced, in the face of the recent action in placing the strength at 175,000, but there is to be a determined effort in the House to bring about a reduction in the number of commissioned officers, now enough for an army of 300,000 men, to a point commensurate with the size of the enlisted strength. Mr. Anthony will oppose this—as will friends of the army in the Senate—but he is preparing for a fight to prevent the House from cutting down the commissioned personnel.

While there has been no direct testimony upon the point, the hearings have indicated to members of the subcommittee that it has been the intent of the War Department to increase very heavily the detachments of troops serving in Hawaii and in Panama.

It is believed at the Capitol that the intent of the department has been to send to each of these places a full division of 21,000 men, many times in excess of the number already there. The action of Congress in fixing the strength at 175,000 and stopping recruiting, will have the effect, it is said, of preventing the department from accomplishing this purpose. It is declared at the House by those familiar with army affairs, that there is no necessity for keeping such large forces in Panama and in Hawaii, and the return of the 15,000 troops in Germany at an early date, and the withdrawal of those in China, is also counted upon to increase the number of troops available for duty in continental United States.

Total About \$390,000,000.

In writing the army bill the subcommittee will endeavor to keep it under the amount appropriated in the current law for this fiscal year, which is \$390,000,000, exclusive of a deficit of about \$40,000,000 caused by the department's extravagant recruiting campaign.

The estimates for this year, as submitted by Mr. Baker, reach the staggering total of \$690,000,000. Hundreds of millions are to be slashed off in the committee bill, which will be ready to be reported in ten days.

Mr. Anthony is not in sympathy with the sentiment in Congress which favors reducing the commissioned personnel. There will be liberal provision in the new bill for voluntary training of various kinds, under the army reorganization act, in conformity with those ideas which Republican leaders have brought back to Washington after discussing the question with Mr. Harding.

The hearings have developed the fact that there are about 100,000 boys in training in schools and colleges now. At yesterday's final hearing this program was approved by representatives of the American Legion and officers of the Military Training Camps Association. These training activities will absorb many commissioned officers.

One Officer for Ten Men.

"I fear that when the bill gets on the floor, the House will tear it to pieces in the coming fight for a reduction in the number of army officers," said Mr. Anthony yesterday. "There should be no reduction in officers. Large numbers of officers are a

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ARMY SIZE CUT AGAIN

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

military asset to the country. The 150,000 men for whom the committee will provide will be exclusive of the Philippine Scouts and the 2,500 flying cadets."

By the time the army is reduced to the size just fixed by Congress—175,000—there will be in the army, as then constituted, about one officer for every ten enlisted men, the officers authorized being something more than 17,000. There are about 3,000 vacancies in the lieutenant grades, and these must be filled or else the army will be virtually without second lieutenants, a military absurdity.

The only way to bring down the number of officers at this time would be by refusing confirmation to the 4,000 or 5,000 officers of junior grades whose nominations are pending before the Senate. It is not expected that this will be done.

If the enlisted strength of the army is finally reduced to 150,000, as is the intent of the appropriations committee, the proportion of officers to enlisted men will be still more absurd.

Great Attendance at Schools.

The service is already full of officers all dressed up and no place to go. They are fairly treading on each other's heels. What Congress is proposing is in effect a ludicrous revival of the late Mr. Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag," and at this rate it won't be long before some congressional humorist rises up to suggest that the army ought to have at least one private.

A situation which creates an army with a commissioned officer for every ten men, or even eight men, as is proposed, is likely to be regarded by the country as ridiculous, and in view of the demand everywhere for economy, it is dangerous to the army. About 1,000 officers can be absorbed by the training schools, and another 1,000 by the State troops.

About one-half of the commissioned officers are said to be attending schools at the present time. And yet, from the service in the field comes the cry that, with ten times as many cavalry colonels, for example, as there are cavalry regiments in the whole army, regiments are being commanded by majors. The facts are that the army reorganization law is not being carried out as Congress intended, and there is confusion everywhere in the army. It is becoming clear that if the army itself doesn't clean house the demand from the country for Congress to do it will become so insistent that Congress will have to yield.

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Jan. 21, 1921

NEW JERSEY VS. NEW YORK.

Secretary BAKER decides that the preservation of the harbor makes it necessary to evict leading steamship lines from their pier accommodations in Manhattan. From that statement of the case it is hard to dissent, but the statement leaves something more to be said. Until the decision was made there was no public knowledge that the harbor was suffering from the constructions which facilitated commerce in the same degree that their removal will discommode it. "Tidal velocity" has not been complained of, and channels are no more obstructed by pierheads than by the projections of steamships beyond the piers which are too short to accommodate them and do not protect them from collision. A considerable island has been created in the harbor for the benefit of the War Department, without raising such scruples as forbid the accommodation of steamships on Manhattan Island, for the benefit of both the city and the port. The War Department took over for war purposes the pier which was constructed during the extensions of time for the removal of the objectionable projections riverward, and the Shipping Board covets the pier now that peace releases it for trade. The Secretary thinks that, if channel encroachments are necessary, equity requires that they should be allowed on the New Jersey rather than on the New York side, because the Palisades, or Bergen Hill, obstruct extension of piers landward.

No tenderness for New York is reflected in the Secretary's letter, which makes a permanent decision while conditions are abnormal and altering fast. It would seem that, since several extensions have been granted without complaint or detriment, one more or less, while conditions were becoming normal, would harm nobody. There is a tendency to shorten steamships to piers, rather than to extend piers to berth steamships of extraordinary length, and the situation might clear itself without grievance to anybody with a little more delay. Also, there is a well-considered plan for the unification of the port which would reconcile the interests of the two sides of the harbor, and allow matters like this to be settled by authority more congenial to local and commercial interests than a War Department whose jurisdiction is rather legal than natural or local. New York has no objection, and would be heard to make no objection, to any betterment of New Jersey accommodations to steamships, either independently or according to a plan for the symmetrical and equitable development of the harbor. But when New Jersey procures the eviction of steamships from Manhattan, with the result if not the intent to attract them to New Jersey, it really seems something less than neighborly, and quite in keeping with the plan to drain New Jersey sewage into New York harbor, doing more detriment to channels than any piers, and yielding no real good to anybody, not even to New Jersey.

BAKER UP HOLDS ARMY DEMOTIONS

War Secretary Replies to Court
Petitions of Colonels Seek-
ing Reinstatement.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Secretary Baker has filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia his answers to the petitions brought by Colonels John W. French and William F. Creary for writs of mandamus to compel him to restore them to their former positions in the army. Colonel French was placed on the retired list and Colonel Creary was discharged under Section 24-B of the new Army Reorganization act. They have challenged the legality and propriety of the Secretary's action, under that law, and seek to have a court review.

"The Secretary's desire," the War Department declared in a statement issued today, "as expressed to his attorneys was, that in testing the validity of the elimination of these officers, no technicalities were to be resorted to, but that his answer should state fully and frankly what had been done, and submit to the court the question whether any illegality had been committed to the prejudice of these officers.

"In the French case the Secretary's answer sets up that although Colonel French has not been guilty of any serious misconduct of duty, yet he has not rendered efficient service. The answer states that in accordance with Colonel French's request, a court of inquiry was convened to consider the question whether he should be placed in Class B as not fitted for further service in the army; that in that court Colonel French was furnished with a full copy of all unfavorable parts of his record as an officer, on which his classification in Class B was proposed to be based; that he was permitted to examine his entire record since his first commission; to have counsel; to testify and present the testimony of others; that the court of inquiry as well as the final classification board placed him in Class B.

"The Secretary denies that the officers composing the classification board were prejudiced and says they gave Colonel French fair and impartial consideration. The Secretary denies that he assumed to act personally for the President in the approval of the proceedings of the classification board, but says that prior to any determination in the matter he laid the whole subject before the President and received from him general authority and direction in the name of the President to approve, revise or take such other action as might seem just, and that in accordance with that authority, acting on behalf of the President, on Dec. 24 last, he signed an instrument approving the proceedings of the classification board and directed Colonel French's retirement. The Secretary closes his answer by stating that the proceedings in the case have been in accordance with law and no injustice has been done Colonel French."

The answer in the case of Colonel Creary, who was discharged Nov. 17, is similar.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, JANUARY

THE FLORIDA METROPOLIS, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 7, 1921.

BE GOOD TO THE BIRDS



Uncle Sam and the American Forestry Association ask all the boys and girls in the country to build

birdhouses—right away—so they'll be ready for spring newcomers.

Children down in Washington are doing it with vim. This picture shows a birdhouse that won a blue ribbon in Washington school contests being mounted in a tree by its builders. Inset is Peggy Baker, daughter of War Secretary Baker, with the birdhouse her brother Jack built for her.

Baltusden
Feb. 8/21.

Halt To Recruiting Is Ordered By Baker

War Secretary Complies With Con-
gress' Request After Veto
Is Overridden.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Complete cessation of army recruiting was ordered tonight by Secretary Baker in accordance with the direction of Congress, as embodied in a joint resolution passed over the veto of President Wilson.

The War Secretary acted to stop recruiting through orders sent all recruiting offices within a few hours after Congress had completed adoption of the resolution which directs cessation of all recruiting until the army is reduced to 175,000 men. Beginning tomorrow no recruits will be accepted for the army except those who have served one or more enlistment periods.

Army officers have estimated that it will require nine months, or until next November 1, to reduce the army from the present more than 213,000 enlisted men strength to the 175,000 figure.

The Senate voted 67 to 1 late today to override the President's veto of the reduction resolution, Senator Kirby, Democrat, Arkansas, alone being recorded as sustaining the President. The House voted overwhelmingly to adopt the resolution over the President's veto last Saturday, soon after the veto message was received at the Capitol.

The Evening Star, Feb. 10/21.

Penknife Wielder Puts Mystery Into Cabinet Room Relic Hunt

One More Brass Plate Disappears From Among Those
Attached to Official Seats at Table—Secretary
Baker's "Ah, Ha!" Reveals Quest.

Early this morning a small, plainly dressed man, with large, rimmed glasses, passed quickly into the cabinet room in the White House office building and an instant later was seen crouched mysteriously behind one of the big chairs about the long mahogany council table.

The big room was otherwise deserted. The curtains were half drawn and the guard at the door was busily reading a newspaper. The small man continued in his crouched position, and from a distance he could be seen fumbling at the back of the chair. He mumbled something and then drew a penknife from his pocket and applied it to the back of the chair. Presently a satisfied expression passed over his face, and he said aloud something that sounded like, "Ah, Ha! At last I got you."

By this time a group of unusually intelligent looking men had gathered at the half-closed door to the cabinet room and looked on at the unusual sight. They were reporters.

Finally the plainly dressed man

with the rimmed glasses approached them. He was smiling, and in one hand he held a small brass plate with some lettering on it. It was Secretary of War Baker, and he had "lifted," as he expressed it, the plate bearing his name, office and date of appointment, which has adorned the back of his cabinet chair since March 9, 1916.

"I realize this might be called 'collecting the loot,'" the Secretary told the group, "but I was especially anxious for this little plate to add to my collection of souvenirs and mementos of my public service. I intend to attach it to the back of the chair I will use in my law office when I retire from public life."

Secretary Baker, however, is not alone as a souvenir collector. Only five of the ten plates remain on the backs of the chairs in the cabinet room. Those who preceded him in obtaining their plates are the Attorney General and the Secretaries of State, Commerce and Interior.

Attaches at the White House say it has been customary for outgoing cabinet officers to take these plates and the five remaining plates will have disappeared before March 4.

The Balto. Sun.
2 M. 11/21.

Secretary Baker Caught Taking Name Plate From Cabinet Chair

White House Reporters Detect War Chief In The Act,
But He Proves Three Of His Colleagues
Thought Of Souvenirs First.

Washington, Feb. 10 (Special).—A well-dressed, fashionable-looking little man, wearing a cutaway coat and tortoise-shell spectacles, a veritable Kaffles, was surprised by newspaper men today in the Cabinet Room of the White House executive offices in the act of lifting a brass plate from the chair which has been occupied by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker.

The little man had his back to the door when the reporters entered the room stealthily. He was so busily engaged with his pocket knife endeavoring to pry the brass plate from the chair that he did not heed the intruders.

"Ah," the little man exclaimed after a moment's exertion, "Now I've got you!"

"And we've got you!" shouted one of the intruding newspaper men as the Raffles of the White House turned and was about to escape from the scene.

The culprit, realizing that he had been

caught red-handed, made no effort to conceal his identity to the surprised reporters, who found themselves looking straight into the tortoise-rimmed optics of Secretary Baker himself.

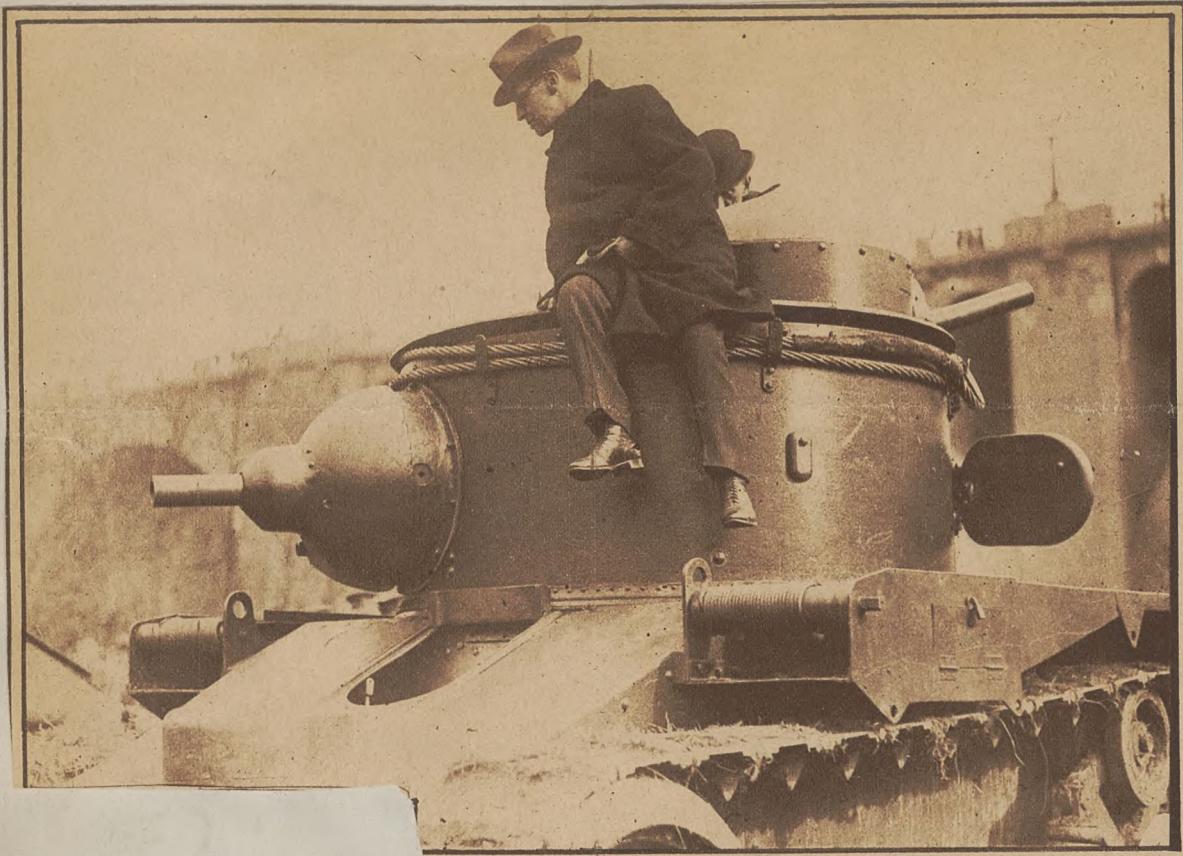
"Well, boys," he said, "you've got me and I will confess," as he held up the brass plate bearing the inscription.

"Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, March 9, 1916."

"You may call it lifting the loot if you will," continued the Secretary, "but I want this plate as a souvenir of my stewardship and will attach it to the chair of my humble law office in Cleveland when I return to private life."

The Secretary took the reporters into a room and showed them how he had been preceded by other Cabinet officials. Plates were missing from the chairs of the Secretaries of State, Commerce and Interior.

"All those fellows beat me to it," chuckled the Secretary as he left the White House unmolested.



NEWTON D. BAKER, SECRETARY OF WAR, Inspecting One of the New American Army Tanks, Built on Entirely Different Design From the French and British Tanks, and Last Week Successfully Demonstrated in Washington.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

W.M. James, Feb 20 1921.



SECRETARY OF WAR
NEWTON D. BAKER, TRYING OUT A PROPOSED NEW TYPE OF ARMY TRACTOR.

It Is an Ordinary Car, With the Exception of a Caterpillar Belt and Eight Wheels Instead of Four; the Belt, Enabling It to Pass at High Speed Over Very Bad Roads, Is at Once Removable When No Longer Required.

(© Harris & Ewing, From Paul Thompson.)

THE WASHINGTON POST: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1921.

*President Wilson Presiding at Meeting of the Cabinet
In the Executive Offices for First Time Since His Illness*



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First photograph of chief executive and heads of departments, including recent appointments. Reading left to right: President Wilson, Secretary of the Treasury Houston, Attorney General Palmer, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Secretary of Agriculture Meredith, Secretary of Labor Wilson, Secretary of State Colby, Secretary of War Baker, Postmaster General Burleson, Secretary of Interior Payne and Secretary of Commerce Alexander.

Rotogravure
Picture Section

The New York



PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON AND HIS CABINET AS CONSTITUTED AT THE CLOSE OF HIS ADMINISTRATION, PHOTOGRAPHED LAST TUESDAY.

Seated at the President's Left Are: David F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury; A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General; Secretaries of Agriculture; and William B. Wilson, Labor; at the President's Right: Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State; Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War; Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster General; John Barton Payne, Secretary of Interior; and Joshua W. Alexander, Secretary of Commerce.

(© Edmonston, From Times Wide World Photos.)

ork Times

Sunday,
February 20, 1921

, PHOTOGRAPHED IN THE CABINET ROOM ON

etaries Josephus Daniels, Navy; Edwin T. Meredith,

THE SUNDAY STAR. WASHINGTON. — FEBRUARY 20, 1921.



Above: New tractor, built especially for Army use, with Secretary of War Baker in the driver's seat, demonstrated a few days ago in Washington. The car is for the use of field artillery officers where traveling conditions are bad.

National Photo Co.

